SEMI-WEEKLY NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM. PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNINGS. WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM.

VOL. II. RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1852. NO. 88.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum in advance, or within the first month, Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judidicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

PROCLAMATION,

By His Excellency, DAVID S. REID, Governor of the State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, with the advice of the Council of State, it has been deemed absolutely necessary to convene the General Assembly at an earlier day than is appointed by Law for the regular meeting thereof, I do hereby issue this, my Proclamation, notifying and requesting the Senators and members of the House of Commons elect of the General Assembly of North Carolina to meet in session at the Capitol, in the City of Raleigh, on Monday the fourth day of October next.

Given under my hand and attested by the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina. Done at the City of Raleigh, the 25th day August, A. D., 1852, and in the 77th year of our Inde-pendence.

By the Governor. DAVID S. REID.

WM. H. JONES, *Private Secretary.*

Raleigh, August 25, 1852. 935 4w.

The Pioneer, North Carolinian, Western Democrat, and Asheville News will insert four times weekly.

$200 Reward.

A PROCLAMATION.

By his Excellency, DAVID S. REID, Governor of the State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, it has been represented to me that one DAVID BARFIELD, late of the County of Sampson, stands charged with the murder of one Benjamin Weeks, in said County, and that the said Barfield has fled from justice, and probably escaped beyond the limits of the State.

Now, therefore, to the end that the said Barfield may be arrested and brought to trial for said offence, I do hereby issue this my Proclamation offering a reward of two hundred dollars for his apprehension and delivery to the Sheriff of Sampson Country.

DESCRIPTION.

David Barfield formerly resided in Wayne County. He is described as about five feet eight or ten inches high, stout built, and weighing 175 or 180 pounds; walks erect, speaks in a soft mild tone, light complexion, with light hair, aged about thirty-five years, and has scars on his body caused by the cut of a knife.

(SEAL.) Given under my hand and attested with the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, at the City of Raleigh, this the 28th of August, A. D. 1852.

DAVID S. REID.

By the Governor.

W. H. JONES, Private Secretary.

935—6t,

The Goldsborough Patriot and Republican will give 6 weekly insertions.

$200 Reward.

A PROCLAMATION.

By his Excellency, DAVID S. REID, Governor of the State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, it has been represented to me that one JOHN W. EDMONDSON, late of the County of Pitt, stands charged with the murder of one Littleberry White, late of said County, and that the said John W. Edmondson has fled from justice and escaped beyond the limits of this State.

Now, therefore, to the end that the said John W. Edmondson may be arrested and brought to trial for said offence, I do hereby issue this my Proclamation offering a reward of two hundred dollars for his apprehension and deliivery to the Sheriff of Pitt County.

DESCRIPTION.

Edmondson is described to be about five feet ten inches high, and rather thick set.

(SEAL.) Given under my hand and attested with the Great Seal of of the State of North Carolina, at the City of Raleigh, this 28th of August, 1852.

DAVID S. REID.

By order of the Governor.

W. H. JONES, Private Secretary.

935—6t.

China, Glass, and Earthern Ware.

WE are now receiving, direct from the French and English manufacturers,

17 packages French China Dinner and Tea Setts, and Fancy Ware,
12 packages Edge and C. C. Ware,
15 " Sprig'd and handled Teas, common,
10 " White Granite Dinner and Tea Ware
6 " " " and common Toilet "
8 " Colored Ware, assorted,
6 " Cane and Rockingham Ware, assorted,
60 " American Glass Ware, assorted,
10 " Stone Ware, assorted,
20 dozen Dimijohns, from ½ to 5 gallons.

☞ Country Merchants would find it to their advantage to purchase their stocks of us, as we save them a considerable per centage in freights, commissions, &c.

*** Dinner and Tea Setts of new and handsome patterns to families at low prices.

McRAE & HARRISS.

Front street below Market street.

Wilmington, N. C., August 25, 1852. 83—tf.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subecriber, a week or two since, a mulatto man, named *Rufus*, belonging to Hon. G. E. Badger. Said boy is a bricklayer by trade. He is about six feet one or two inches in height, a bright muiatto, and rather sullen in disposition. He is supposed to be employed somewhere in Wake County. All persons are hereby warned against employing or harboring said boy, as the law will be enforced against such as may do so; and the above reward of ten dollars will be paid for the apprehension and confinement in Jail of said boy so that I get him again.

C. H. JOHNSON.

Raleigh, Sept. 1, 1852. 41—3t.

VIRGINIA Ogneburgs, Brown and Bleached Shirting, Shirting and Jeans, Bed Ticks, Apron Checks, Calico, Kentucky Jeans, Cloths and Cassimers. With a general assortment of Dry Goods, Shoes, Hats, Groceries and Crockery, for sale by J. BROWN.

No. 9, Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, August 9, 1852. 932—

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

THE Subscribers are now receiving from the Northern Cities their FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF GOODS. Their stock is large and varied, and has been purchased by one of the Firm in person, on such terms as will enable them to give their customers and the public generally the most advantageous bargains. All they ask is, an examination of their stock, feeling sure that their prices will commend themselves as fair and just both to the buyer and seller.

The subscribers tender to their customers their most hearty thanks for the large and liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon them; and they can only promise that for the future, as in the past, they will devote all their energies to serve and accommodate their customers and friends.

Their stock, in part, is as follows:

Rich silk Cravelli Robe, Fine heavy brocade Silks,
French gro DeA Fuke, Plain white and watered do.
Black gro DeRhine do, Bl'k Fig and watered do.
Solid Col'd gro De Nap Do. Silver grey Silks,
Thibet Printed high col'd De'Laine,
Ombe Printed and high col'd Muslins,
Bayadere Printed, Satin Cashmeres.
Paris Printed Rob DeLains, (New Style,)
Muslin DeBege, Bayadere graduated Robe DeLains,
English and American Printed DeLains, New style,
Small fig'd and high col'd DeLains, for Children,
Glace Poplins, Victoria Tartan and Lima Cloths,
Paris gala Plaids, Bl'k and Col'd Velvets,
Cloaks and Mantillas, New Styles,
French and English Merinos, Brocade Alpacas,
Coburg and Thibet Cloths, Swiss and Cambric Trim.
Valencnes, Edgings, and Insertings,
Cambric Flouncings and Muslin Bands,
Infants Emb'd French Caps, Bodies and Robes,
Flounced Madona Skirts,
French Emb'd Collars, Chemizettes, and Sleeves,
White and Black Lace Veils,
Revere Hm'd. Festooned & Emb Linen Cam Han'f.
Jaconet Muslins and Cambrics,
Dotted and Plain Swiss Muslins,
White and Colored Tarltons,
Striped and Plaid Swiss Muslins,
Striped and Cross Barred Muslins,
French Lace, Gimp and Galoon Trimmings, &c. &c.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Gloves! Gloves! Gloves!

65 DOZEN pairs Gents and Ladies Paris Kid Gloves, Gents and Ladies Alexander's col'd Silk Gloves, black Lace and Twisted Silk Mitts, Ladies Raw Silk, Cashmere, Braganza and Beaver Gloves, Gents Beaver, Cloth, Berlin, Cashmere, Norway, Military, Buck and Merino Gloves, Gents and Ladies gauntlets, Boys, Misses and Childrens Gloves, &c., &c.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Prints! Prints! Prints!

FRENCH, English, and American, several new designs, including Merimack, Sprague Cocheco, Hoyles, Madder, Chintz and Ombet Watered, Ruby Green and Orange, last colours for Patch Work, Oil Chintz and Turkey Red fig'd and plain, &c., &c.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

September 7, 1852. 85—

Register and Star copy.

Ribbons! Ribbons!

JUST opened, rich Bonnet, Neck, Sash, Cap, Satin, and Taffetta Ribbons.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

CIRCULAR OF THE SOUTHERN Botanico Medical College of Ga.

The FOURTEENTH Annual Session of this institution, will open on the first Monday in November next, and continue the usual period.

From the liberality of the State of Georgia and the city of Macon, and numerous friends, the trustees have been enabled to purchase a splendid and commodious College edifice, and procure considerable chemical and anatomical apparatus, which cannot fail to make the ensuing course of instruction, equal in every respect to the best in the country. The Faculty consists of the following gentlemen:

J. T. COXE, M. D., Prof. of the Prineiples and Practice of Medicine.

L. BANKSTON; M. D. Prof. of Physiology and Pathology.

M. S. THOMSON, M. D. Prof. of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and children.

J. N. LOOMIS, M. D. Prof. of Chemistry and Botany.

S. S. OSLIN, M. D. Prof. of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

J. M. COMINGS, M. D. Prof. of Anatomy and Surgery.

TERMS—For Lectures (entire fees) $100 00
Matriculation, " 5 00
Anatomical, " 5 00
Graduating, " 25 00

Persons desirous of further information, will address Dr. L. Bankston, Dean of the Faculty, Griffin Ga., or Drs. COXE or THOMSON at Macon.

M. S. THOMSON, M. D., Macon, Georgia, continues the treatment of all manner of chronic diseases with his usual extraordinary success.

He has cured hundreds of cases without seeing the patient, and sends Medicines to any part of the Country by mail.

Let none despair till they have written to or seen him.

September 8th, 1852. 86—7t.

Baltimore College of Dental Surgery. Session of 1852-'3.

FACULTY:

CHAPIN A. HARRIS, A. M. M. D. Professor of Principles and Practice of Dental Surgery.
THOS. E. BOND, Jr. A. M. M. D. Professor of Special Pathology and Therapeutics.
W. R. HANDY, M. D. Professor of Anatomy and Physiology
ALFRED A. BLANDY, M. D. Professor of Operative Dentistry.
PHILIP H. AUSTEN, M. D. Professor of Mechanical Dentistry.
REGINALD N. WRIGHT, A. M. M. D. Lecturer on Chemistry.

The Mechanical and Dissecting Rooms will be open on the last Monday of October. The Infirmary remains open throughout the year. The regular course of Lectures begins on the last Monday of November, and will continue till the last of March.

Tickets for the course $100—Dissecting Ticket (optional) $10—Matriculation $5—Diploma Fee $30.

Good Board from $2,50 to $3,50.

W. R. HANDY, *Dean.*

Baltimore, Sept 8, 1852. 86—4t.

GREENE COUNTY.

IN accordance with the last will and testament of Nathan Hooker, dec'd, I shall expose to public sale, on November 2nd, 1852, in the town of Snow Hill, Greene county, N. C., one tract of land, lying northeast of Hookerton, containing 1200 acres more or less—comprising both bottom and upland, of the finest quality. The open land is in a good state of cultivation, and has on it a good

Grist and Saw Mill.

The latter operates with the Hotchkiss' vertical wheels. ALSO, several lots in the town of Snow Hill, one containing a good dwelling and necessary out-houses, a large cotton gin and screw, and one containing a large store-house, smoke-house and ware-house; all in good repair. The above will be sold on a credit of twelve months.

O. W. HOOKER, Ex'r.

September 7th, 1852. 86—td.

New Books.

RULES of Order, a Manual for conducting business in town and ward meetings, societies, boards of Directors and Managers, and other deliberative bodies, based on Parliamentary, Congressional and Legislative Practice, 5th edition, by Benjamin Mathias, A. M

A brief exposition of the Constitution of the United States, with an appendix, containing the Declaration of Independence, and the articles of confederation, and a copious Index, by James Bayard.

For sale at the North Carolina Bookstore by

H. D. TURNER.

Sept. 10 1852. 86—

IRA BECKWITH,

WOULD tender his sincere thanks to his numerous friends and customers, in Raleigh and its vicinity, for the liberal support he has received, and hopes by renewed efforts to merit a continuance of their favors. He has just returned from the North, where having in view the wants of his customers at home, he endeavored to select such articles as would give entire satisfaction, both as to price and quality. His stock consists in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Cutlery, and Fancy articles, comprising in part the following:

Groceries.

Bacon, Lard, Meal, Flour, Cheese, Candles, Sole and Upper Leather, Soap, Salt, fine Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, Soda, Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Ink, Blacking, Powder and Shot, Lead, Cotton Bagging, Rope, Twine, &c., &c.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Axes, Weeding Hoes, Nails, Files, Butts, Screws, Padlocks, plait Locks, Coffee Mills, Tacks, Percussion Caps, Scissors, Iron and Britiana Spoons, Pocket Knives, Knives and Forks, Thimbles, Pins, Needles, Hooks and Eyes, Candle Sticks, Vest Buckles, &c.

Glass and Crockery of all kinds.

Dry Goods and Fancy Articles.

Blankets, bleached and unbleached Shirtings, Va. Osnaburgs, Bed Ticking, brown Jeans, Kerseys, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Fancy Vestings, Cambrics, Linens, Cravats, Pocket H'k'fs, Comforts, Flanels, Merrimack prints, Fancy prints, Letter paper, Enveliopes, Steel Pens, Pen Holders, Agate Buttons, Coat Buttons, fancy Vest Buttons, Coats' Spool Cotton, Sewing Silk, Flaxthread, Cable Cord, Corset Laces, Hairpins, Snuff Boxes, Coarse and fine Tooth Combs, Pocket Combs, Ladies riding Side and Tuck Combs, Paste Board, Gentlemen's Chamois lined Gloves, Wool Gloves, one gross stout cotton Half Hose, also Ladies fine, and coarse cotton Hose, Looking Glasses, Blacking Brushes, Cotton Cards, Shaving Boxes, Fancy Soaps, Perfumeries, &c., &c.

Together with a great variety of other articles entirely too tedious to enumerate, all of which will be disposed of on the most liberal terms for cash

Fayetteville street, a few doors north of the Yarbrough House, and opposite Lawrence's Hotel.

Raleigh, Sept. 7, 1852. 86—1y.

Quinton Utley's Tooth-Ache Drops.

FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTHACHE.

One of the Greatest Discoveries of the 19th Century!

FROM the numerous applications I have had for the above preparation, for the last few months, the uniform success which has attended its use, its salutary effects, its power to give immediate relief in the severest cases of Toothache, I have been induced to offer it to those who may be afflicted; with the utmost confidence in its virtue, and the full belief that it will subdue and give entire relief to the severest toothache without the slightest injury to the tooth. I have got (and can get,) numerous testimonials of its efficacy—some from distinguished gentlemen, and all from as reliable persons as are in the State, a publication of which I deem unnecessary at this time, as one of these Drops when tried in an aching tooth will be worth more to the manufacturer and the patient, than all the certificates from great men that could be procured.

The preparation is known only to myself. Every phial is carefully put up by my own hands in the City of Raleigh and labelled with directions for use, and may be found at IRA BECKWITH'S Store, on Fayetteville St. a few doors North of the Yarbrough House, and opposite Lawrence's Hotel, where it will be constantly kept for sale either by the wholesale or retail. Also for sale by the retail at Jone's Drug Store, Sycamore street, Petersburg, Va., and at Andrew Bett's Store, Wake County, N. C. Retail price 50 cts. per Bottle—liberal deduction made when taken by the quantity.

To all who may have the toothache—try it, and then it will need no puffing.

All orders from a distance promptly attended to by Mr. Beckwith or myself.

QUINTON UTLEY.

Raleigh, September 7, 1852. 86—1y.

TO MERCHANTS—IMPORTANT AND TRUE. The fact, that merchants can supply their wants in their home markets, and thus save the trouble and expense of a northern trip, being fully established, the subscribers, in anticipation of a large demand for their popular Ready Made Clothing, have manufactured an unusually large stock, which, they may safely say, has never been surpassed, if it has been equalled, in the southern market.

Encouraged by the very liberal patronage hitherto received, and with largely increased facilities, we are determined to keep pace with the onward spirit of the age, and to use every honorable effort to deserve our share of the "*public distribution.*" Merchants visiting Petersburg, whether dealing in Clothing or not, are invited to visit our WHOLESALE ROOMS, now stocked with every variety of Clothing, *of our own manufacture*, the most modern styles, and at *New York prices.*

A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
WHOLESALE CLOTHING BAZAAR,
Sycamore, three doors from Bank street,
Petersburg, Va.

September 1, 1852. 84—tf.

FOR GEORGIA!

THE Subscriber offers his place of residence for sale known in the neighborhood as Penny Hill, containing ONE THOUSAND ACRES, also, FOUR or FIVE HUNDRED ACRES adjoining, known as the Smith place. The improvements are good and conveniently arranged. The land is well adapted to the culture of corn, wheat, peas, and potatoes. It lies on both sides of road leading from Raleigh to Halifax, eighteen miles distant from the former and sixty from the latter place, ten miles from Wake Forest College. I will make the payments to suit purchasers, or I will exchange for lands in the south-western portion of the Union, or young Negroes will be taken in part payment. Any person who may wish to view the premises can call on me, or in case of my absence on Mr. Jno. Q. A. Barham who resides on the Smith place.

BRIAN GREEN.

Penny Hill, August 16, 1852. 933—8t.

Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Office, RALEIGH, August 23d, 1852.

PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the 1st day of November next, for a loan of from Fifty to Seventy-five Thousand Dollars, on the Bonds of this Company, to be issued in sums of not less than Five Hundred Dollars, with coupons attached, payable Ten years after date, with interest payable semi-annually, on the first Monday of January and July in each and every year.

This loan is authorized by a resolution of the Stockholders, adopted in general meeting at Henderson, on the 15th day of July, 1852, which requires that a sum not less than Five nor more than Ten Thousand Dollars shall be annually set apart by the Board of Directors from the receipts of the Company, as a sinking fund, to meet the payment of the Bonds so issued. The Road is now being re-laid with a heavy iron rail, costing about Three Hundred Thousand Dollars, and will be in complete order with the necessary Locomotives, Cars, &c., during the present year.

GEO. W. MORDECAI, *President*

August 23, 1852. 82—tIstN.

NEW FALL GOODS, 1852.

FRENCH worked Collars, Jaconett and Swiss Edgings and Insertings, Bobbin, Lisle and Thread Edgings and Insertings, ladies and men's Linen Cambrib Handkerchiefs, Long Lawn, Berlin Cord for Bonnets, Bonnet, Neck and Cape Ribbon, Kid and Silk Gloves; also, plaid and printed Muslin DeLaines, plain French Marinos, a variety of colors, plain English Marinos, a vanty of colors, superfine French Cashmeres.

For sale by J. BROWN.

No. 9 Fayetteville street.

Raleigh, September 7th, 1852. 85—

WANTED, as a Clerk in the Post Office, at Raleigh N. C., an active intelligent youth, from 16 to 19 years of age. He must write a fair hand and bring undoubted testimonials as to good character, sobriety, &c. and be willing to engage for a term of three years. It is desirable that application be made in person, when amount of compensation can be agreed upon.

W. WHITE, P. M.

Raleigh, Sept. 6th, 1852. 85—

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE,

CEDAR ROCK, FRANKLIN COUNTY, N. C.

D. S. RICHARDSON, *Principal.*

Castalia Female Institute,

CASTALIA, NASH, N. C.

Mrs. M. C. Richardson, *Principal.*

THE Fall Terms will commence on the first Monday in July, and close on the 1st Friday in December.

Mr. Richardson has purchased a residence, and considers himself as permanently located at CASTALIA.

The Schools will be under the immedinte supervision of himself and lady, under one and the same body of Trustees.

The Female School is near the Franklin line, three miles from the Male, a distance favorable to the seclusion and success of both Institutions.

Mrs. R., who has latterly taught at Belford, has a celebrity which no comment of ours could affect.

large, neat edifice similar to that of the Male Institution is contracted for, and will be erected immediatete Meanwhile students will be accomodated in the Ly. Academy, known formerly as Pleasant Hill. In short, the Trustees would assure their patrons, that they will carefully consider everything and deem nothing unimportant, which will contribute effectually to the consummation of their educational enterprise, rendering the Institutions *all* that enlightened and Christian parents could desire for their children.

Board, including washing and Fuel, $6½ per month.

For further particulars address the Principals or

JNO. ADAMS HARRISON.

Secretary of the Board of Trustees,

At the Female Inst., Messrs. James and Jno. Adams Harrison are prepared to accomodate boarders. Board can also be obtained of the Principal, after the coming session.

June 10, 1852. 921—wtf.

"Eagle Hotel," Chapel Hill, for Sale.

THE Proprietress of this well known and profitable establishment, having realized a sufficient income to warrant her in resuming the quiet of a private life, offers to the public generally the opportunity of bidding for its advantages.

The citizens of the State are so well acquainted with the advantages of its position, that but few remarks are necessary to complete their information.

The Hotel itself possesses all the requirments of room and comfort, which its purchasers can desire. It has capacity for the accommodation of one hundred and fifty boarders, and the recent and rapid growth of the University, adjacent, makes it an easy matterto possess such or even a greater number of students.

In addition to this, the frequent travel through Chapel Hill gives the Hotel, (being the only one in the place) a transient custom equal to any in the State.

The lots and stables adjoining are extensive and commodious, and the country-market supplies abundantly and on profitable terms much of its provisions.

The terms of sale require one third of the price to be paid on taking possession. A note, with safe security and time of payment suited to the convenience of the purchaser, are the reasonable demands for the remainder.

If further information be desired concerning the inducements to purchase, the President of the University or any other resident of the village, will furnish it.

Possession can be obtained at any time, after the 1st of May. Apply to ANNE S. HILLIARD.

Chapel Hill, N. C. Feb. 27, 1851. 33—

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of PARTIN & GILL, was dissolved, by mutual consent, on the 12th day of July, 1852. A. J. Partin having purchased the entire interest of H. O. Gill, the business will be settled and continued by him alone.

ANDREW J. PARTIN,
HENRY O. GILL.

All persons holding claims against the late concern will present them to A. J. Partin for payment; all indebted will please settle with him.

A. J. P. & H. O. G.

A. J. PARTIN,

Dealer in Boots, Shoes Brogans Trunks, Valices, Carpet Bags, Satchels, Skins, &c.

BEGS leave to say that, having made arrangements to receive direct from Philadelphia, New York and Boston, all goods in his line, he will be prepared, by a large addition to his present good assortment, to open to the public in the month of September, one of the largest and best selected Stocks that has ever been offered in the State of North Carolina. Farmers, Merchants, and the public generally are respectfully solicited to call, examine and supply themselves at

The sign of the BIG BOOT, Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, August 12th, 1852. 78—

☞ Register, Giraffe, and Star copy 3 times each.

NEW BOOKS.

HILDRETH'S History of the United States, 6th and concluding volume;

Mysteries, or Glimpses of the Supernatural, containing accounts of the Salem Witchcraft;

The Cock-Lane Ghost, Rochester Rappings; the Stratford Mysteries, &c. &c.; by Charles W. Elliott;

Pierre, or the Ambiguities; by Herman Mellville;

A Buck Eye Abroad, or Wanderings in Europe and in the Orient; by Samuel S. Cox;

Mental Alchemy—a treatise on the Mind, Nervous System, Psychology, Magnetism, Mesmerism, and Diseases; by B. Brown Williams, M. D.

The Mother at Home; by John S. C. Abbott, very greatly improved and enlarged, with numerous engravings. For sale by H. D. TURNER.

At the N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, August 16, 1852. 79—

Board for Members.

THE Subscriber has made preparations, as heretofore, to board a number of members of the Legislature. He can only say to those who may engage lodgings with him, that no pains nor expense will be spared to render them comfortable. He refers to the past as his only pledge for the future.

His terms will be as reasonable as the prices of the day will admit. JOHN HUTCHINS.

Raleigh, Aug. 30, 1852. 83—3t.

LATE PUBLICATION'S.

AUNT Phillis's Cabin, or Southern Life as it is; by Mrs. Mary H. Eastman. The History of the Mormon's, or Latter Day Saints, in the Valley of the Tyrat Salt Lake, by Lieut. J. W. Gormison, of the Topographical Engineers.

Received this day, at the N. C. Book-Store, by

H. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Sept 1st, 1852. 85—

NORMAL COLLEGE,

RANDOLPH COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

THE Fall Session will commence on Wednesday, the 15th of September. The Board of Instruction is complete. The Preparatory and Irregular departments enjoy College privileges, and receive instruction from the Faculty. Entire expense from $38 to $45 per session of five months.

CRAVEN, *President.*

August 22 1, 1852. 82—1m.

North Carolina Manufactures.

BATTLE & SON, Are still manufacturing, at the ROCKY MOUNT MILLS, N. C. about 300,000 lbs. *Cotton Yarns*, per annum (equal to the best Georgia Yarns,) which they will deliver to Merchants free of charge, at New York prices.

Orders addressed to Battle, & Son, Rocky Mount, N. C., will receive prompt attention.

Februsry, 1852. 29—1y.

Seven Valuable Negroes for Sale.

ON Saturday, the 18th September, I shall proceed to sell, on the premises of the late John Jones, dec'd., SEVEN VALUABLE SLAVES; also, a quantity of Household and Kitchen Furniture, the growing Crop on the premises &c. Terms of sale, six months credit.

SIMON SMITH, Ex'r. of J. Jones.

September 6th, 1852. 85—2t.

ISAAC PROCTER

Successor to the late Firm of Oliver and Proctr.)

Merchant Tailor,

AT the old Stand, "UGLY ROW, opposite the "GIRAFFE," five doors below Williams, Haywood & Co's Drug Store, has recently returned from the Northern Cities, (purchased) and has received a large and (all say) well selected assortment of goods in his line which, (from the universally acknowledged reputation of the establishment) he deems it entirely unnecessary to enumerate; but will simply say his assortment comprises every article belonging to the wardrobe of a gentleman.

In addition to his complete stock of unmanufactured goods, he has a fine assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING, of his own and foreign manufacture—all of which he would be pleased to exhibit, free of charge.

With sincere thanks to the patrons of the old firm, and of their "successor," he assures them no effort or pains shall be spared to give them entire satisfaction.

Gentlemen who are disposed to patronize the North, in preference to those who surround their own hearth stone, he particularly solicits to give him a call. If he does not give them as good a [better fitting] garment as they can obtain at any fashionable establishment at the North, then he is "*mum!*"

Mr. G. L. GOULD, the talented pupil of Mr. OLIVER, is still with him, and his success as a cutter is rarely equalled, never excelled.

Mr. P. gives his attention to the Pantaloons and Vest department. They speak for themselves.

Gentlemen furnishing their own goods may rely upon their receiving equal attention with those purchased of the "Emporium."

Cutting done at all times and at reasonable prices.

In conclusion, he will say, although the "BUGG" has left him, he retains, in his varied departments, genuine Entomological skill.

Raleigh, *May* 24th, 1852. 57—tf.

Greensboro' Mutual Insurance Co.

PURSUANT to an Act of Incorporation, a Company has been formed under the name and style of "The Greensborough Mutual Insurance Company," and fully organized by the appointment of the following Officers:

JAMES SLOAN, *President.*
S. G. COFFIN, *Vice President.*
PETER ADAMS, *Secretary and Treasurer.*
C. P. MENDENHALL, *Attorney.*
JOHN A. MEBANE, W. J. McCONNEL, WM. S. RANKIN, } *Executive Com.*

DIRECTORS.

James Sloan, W. J. McConnel, William S. Rankin, Jed. H. Lindsay, Shubal G. Coffin, William H. Reece, Tyre Glenn, John B. Mebane, Andrew Weatherly, C. P. Mendenhall, Lyndon Swaim, Jesse Shelly, Jonathan W. Field.

This Company has now been in successful operation for several months, and will take risks upon Dwelling Houses, Stores and other Buildings, Merchandize, Furniture, Produce, &c. The object of this organization is to afford a system of Insurance which shall operate for the mutual benefit of all its members.

The peculiar advantages arising from this mode of Insurance is, that the assured pay no more than the actual losses and expenses of the Company, and experience has proved the safety of Mutual Insurance Companies, as well as the great saving to its members; no stronger argument can be produced in their favor, than the confidence which they receive from the entire community, where such Companies are in successful operation.

Any information respecting the principles of the Company will be cheerfully furnished by the Secretary, or any of its Agents. PETER ADAMS, *Sec'y.*

The Subscriber, having been appointed Agent, will receive applications and make surveys to effect Insurance in said Company.

GEORGE T. COOKE,
Raleigh, N. C.

December 5, 1851. 896—

DISSOLUTION.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers was dissolved the 1st day of August, 5182, by mutual consent.

GEORGE FISHER,
JEFF. FISHER.

The subscriber having purchased the entire stock, interest, accounts, &c. of Jeff. Fisher in the late firm of G. & J. Fisher, is now prepared to settle with those who may be indebted to said firm.

The subscriber takes this occasion to say that he will continue his business in all its branches, at his present stand on Fayetteville Street, opposite Williams, Haywood, & Co. He will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of articles in his line. He respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore enjoyed by the establishment, and returns to his patrons and friends his sincere thanks for the encouragement he has received in his business. GEORGE FISHER.

Raleigh, Aug. 15, 1852. 79—8t.

$10 REWARD will be paid for the apprehension and securing in jail, so that I can get her my negro woman, MALINDAY, who ran away from my plantation in Wake County, about the 11th of January. Malinday is a tall woman, yellow complection, she is between fifty and sixty years old, she has large feet, with a great many broken veins in her legs, has very full eye brows, and is said to be a very good midwife. She formerly belonged to Thos. Farish. I suppose she is lurking somewhere along on Deep River in Chatham County, or she may be in Alamance, as she has some children up there at or about Holt's Store. Malinday may be trying to pass for a free woman, as she is a good midwife.

Address me at Green Level, N. C.

PETERSON IVEY.

July 19th, 1852. 71—5t.pd.

D. G. BRIGGS,

COMMISSION MERCHANT. RALEIGH, N. C.

WILL give strict attention to the sale or forwarding of all produce or Merchandise entrusted to his care.

REFERENCES.

Wm. Boylan, Geo W. Mordecai, } Raleigh, N. C.
Col. A. Joyner, John Campbell, } Weldon, N. C.
McIlwaine Brownly & Co., Patterson & Cooper, } Petersburg, Va.
J. C. Wilson & Co., DeRosset & Brown, } Wilmington.

August 8th, 1852. 932—

PIANO FORTES.

THE Ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine a new and varied assortment of rich and equal Toned Piano Fortes, made by the best Manufacturers in the United States, (Bonnell, Davis & Co.) We challenge competition.

TURNER'S N. C. BOOK STORE.

P. S. Also a fine lot of Piano Stools, and the latest assortment of new Sheet Music, the most fashionable of he day.

Raleigh, Jan 16, 1851. 22—

Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

MR. DEPKIN would respectfully announce to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country, that he still continues to carry on the above business, in all its branches, at Mr. Woltering's Hardware Store.

Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore received, I assure the public that I will give universal satisfaction to those who entrust me with their work.

HENRY A. DEPKIN.

Raleigh, Jan. 9, 1852. 19—

PROPOSALS will be received until the 25th inst., for erecting on the Market Square, a one story brick building, 25 by 40 feet, for an Engine House, Guard House, and Mayor's Office

Separate proposals will be received for the brick work and wood work.

SEATON GALES, THOS HOGG, R. W. WHITING, } *Committee.*

Raleigh, August 18, 1852. 80—2t.

COURT BLANKS,

Of every Description for Sale at the Standard Office.

Cigars and Chewing Tobacco, Snuff, Pipes, Smoking Tobacco, &c.

JOHN WILSON,

IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF SEGARS,

Sycamore Street, Petersburg, Va.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has a large stock of the above articles on hand, embracing Cigars of as fine a quality as were ever imported. In fact, he has Cigars of all qualities which he will sell as low, and in many cases at less prices, than the same articles can be bought elsewhere. He has recently been North, and is perfectly satisfied that he can sell Cigars, Tobacco, &c., at lower rates than they can be bought there, and 20 per cent. lower than they can be bought in this State. Persons desiring to purchase articles in his line can do as well by ordering them as if present, as in either case his desire would be to give entire satisfaction to the customer; and relies upon the fact, in proof of this assertion, that of the great quantity of Cigars, &c., sent to distant customers, he has never had a parcel sent back to him as being overrated; this he has frequently had to do in purchasing them at the North. His articles shall always come up to his recommendations. All goods carefully packed and promptly forwarded.

Petersburg, Va., August 30th, 1852. 936—w4w.

Look out for the Rascal!

LAST Friday morning, the 27th of August, a man, about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, spare made, and well dressed, name supposed to be W. MANSFIELD, and hailing from Hillsborough in this State, sent to my stables for a Horse and Buggy, saying he was going to Pittsborough, and got directions from the Hotel for the route to Pittsborough; but, when last seen, he was in the Fayetteville Road, going South. The horse he drove off was a black, with tail bobbed—trots well; is in rather thin order. The Buggy has been used about three months—the dash has been split or torn, and sowed up. I will pay the reward of $25 for the delivery of the Horse and Buggy, or $10 for such information as will enable me to get them.

JAMES HARRISS.

Raleigh, September 2, 1852. 85—4t.

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 17th of last May, my negro man Tom, about 27 years of age, common sized, weighing about 160 pounds.

Tom is not what might be called a mulatto, neither is he very black, but between. He has a scar upon one of his cheeks from a burn.

I will give the above reward for the apprehension of said negro, so that I can get him again.

I have good reason to suspect this negro of being harbored by a certain white man, or men. And I hereby forewarn all concerned, that if the matter is not speedily stopped, the law must and shall take its course. I have no disposition to do any of my neighbors an injury or injustice, but my rights must not be trespassed upon.

W. G. SPAIN.

Wake County, September 7th, 1852. 937—wtf.

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers have associated themselves together under the Firm of

SELBY & MURRAY,

for the purpose of conducting the MERCANTILE BUSINESS in the City of Raleigh, at the old stand of T. H. Selby's, No. 12, Fayetteville Street, where they will be pleased to see and serve their customers and friends.

T. H. SELBY,
D. CARSON MURRAY.

Raleigh, Aug. 16, 1852. 933.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the next General Assembly to have the Charter of the Town of Louisburg amended, and the limits of the town enlarged.

JOHN G. KING,
RICH'D NOBLE,
P. J. BROWN,
J. H. YARBROUGH,
D. C. STONE,
Commissioners.

Louisburg, Aug. 20, 1852. 41—ts

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having qualified, at August term, County Court, as Executors to the last will and testament of Noel Knight, deceased, ask those indebted to said estate to make payment immediately, and those having claims to present them duly proven for settlement.

W. R. KNIGHT, P. H. KNIGHT, } *Executors*

August 30th, 1852. 8°—3t.

UNION HOTEL.

MRS. HALL, thankful for past favors, respectfully asks a continuance of the same. She intends to spare no pains to render those who put up with her comfortable and agreeable. Her Stables will be supplied as usual. Her House is East of the Baptist Church.

Raleigh, August 23, 1852. 934—3w.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the next General Assembly to have the Charter of the City of Raleigh amended.

WM. DALLAS HAYWOOD.

Intendant.

Raleigh, August 23d, 1852. 81—

SALT.

500 SACKS Liverpool Fine,
100 " Ground Alum,
For sale low by
WYCHE & BLACKNALL.

Henderson, July 16th, 1852. 73—4t.

New Music.

JUST received at the MUSIC STORE, a lot of new and fashionable Music, embracing,

Friendship Polka,
Wait for the Wagon,
Low-backed Car,
Nelly Bly, &c. &

MORE RENUNCIATIONS—CONCLUSIVE VIEWS.

Every day, says the Richmond Enquirer, more and more satisfies us that the Whig party is crumbling to pieces from its own rottenness—from its ready eagerness to sacrifice principles for the sake of availability, the "spoils" and power. To prove our position, we need go no farther than the pregnant admissions of sterling Whigs themselves. A most remarkable instance is to be found below, taken from the Washington Republic. That paper publishes "An Old Whig," "because it comes from a Whig and a gentleman who can be nothing else." What does "An Old Whig," thus endorsed by the Central Scott organ, say? He boldly declares that the nomination of Gen. Scott "virtually dissolves the Whig party"—and that it must certainly lead to "a free soil or abolition party established as the great party of the free States," and that the "real intention of *the ruling spirits* in that (the Whig) Convention was, by the nomination of General Scott, and the rejection of Mr. Webster and Mr. Fillmore, to *destroy the national Whig party.*"

In publishing this strong article, the Republic virtually agrees with the writer. That paper says:

"The whig party have done, *not* certainly as we desired, but as all parties have done, and will continue to do through all time, when playing for such a stake as the presidency. They thought General Scott stronger than the party—that he would get all the whig votes in the country, and many votes besides among men with whom the patriotic sentiment would be stronger than that of party. His deeds in war have been of that kind which dazzle men, and carry their hearts and reason captive; while his early studies, his large experience among civilians, and the talents which he has exhibited in diplomacy and negotiation, demonstrate his fitness for civil administration. They thought that with such a leader victory would be certain, while with any other whig, in the present state of parties and the country, the contest would be at best a doubtful one. We believe that a majority of the late Whig Convention were honestly of this opinion."

Now, in avowing its disagreement from the action of the Convention, does not the Republican really negative the favorable qualities of General Scott's nomination, claimed by "the ruling spirits," Seward, Bott's & Co.?

Before reading the masterly views of "An Old Whig," we ask Southern Whigs to peruse the following circular of Daniel Jenifer, Esq., of Maryland, a Whig, who served with distinction in Congress and in diplomatic service abroad. He, too, patriotically rises above party, repudiates General Scott's nomination and his anti-Southern tricky associates, and, along with Toombs, Gentry and a host of able Southern Whigs, proclaims the conclusive reasons why he cannot sustain the Seward ticket. With the moral force of all these Whig demonstrations bearing down upon the Scott ticket, is it not madness in the Scottites to expect to carry a single Southern State for Scott? Their strongest men are not only engaged in repudiating their ticket, but are furnishing powerful weapons with which to drive from the field the co-workers of Seward, Greely and Thaddeus Stevens:

Hon. Daniel Jenifer's Letter to a friend.

PORT TOBACCO, MD., August 10, 1852.

MY DEAR SIR: Yours of the 6th inst., is about the 15th letter I have received of similar import, desiring to know "whether it is my intention to support the nominee of the late Whig National Convention for President," &c. Immediately after the adjournment of that Convention, I addressed a letter to the President of the Convention, stating the reasons why I could not concur in support of that nomination. That letter was delayed being sent as directed, from deference to the opinions and wishes of friends for whom I entertain a high regard. Finding from your and other letters that my silence has been misinterpreted, and that I cannot remain in quiet retirement without being subjected to unjust animadversions, I will frankly tell you what are my opinions, so as to leave no doubt whatever as to my course. Allow me here to premise that there are many, very many, who agree with me in opinion, who are restrained from expressing it from the delicacy of their position, having been members of the Whig National Convention, members of Congress, and others representing a Whig constituency.

The National Whig Convention having nominated a candidate for the Presidency to whom I cannot, with the opinions I entertain, consistently give my support, it is due to myself, to you, and to the friends with whom I have so long acted, to assign, briefly, the reasons which induce me to differ from you and from them. I need not say to you, or any other of my political friends, that I have ever been a consistent Whig, (not an ultra one,) and upon all occasions, when principle was not involved, have yielded my personal preferences to the better judgment of the majority.

In every Presidential election, since 1828, I have gone with my friends in support of the nominee, though not of my own choice. From that period I have been an ardent, devoted friend to Henry Clay, and preferred him to all others; still I gave a zealous support to General Harrison and to Gen. Taylor; in doing which there was no sacrifice of principle; it was a preference of men, acting upon and entertaining similar principles. Their opinions had been expressed, and were known prior to their nomination, to be in accordance with the views of those who nominated them.

Long prior to the meeting of the National Convention in June last, it was well understood that no candidate would receive the support of the South, unless his opinions were known to be in favor of the compromise measures, including the Fugitive Slave Law, as a final settlement of those absorbing questions.

Discarding all sectional preferences, the South presented no southern candidate for the Presidency. The opinions of every man, who was looked to as a candidate for that distinguished station, were known, *save one*. Those of Mr. Webster and Mr. Fillmore were expressed and recorded, forming the basis of the platform for which they had been denounced, and, as far as fanaticism could effect it, sacrificed. Not so with General Scott; his position precluded him from entering into the contests of the day, then shaking the Union to its centre. His opinions upon those questions were not known—they were anxiously desired and looked for. Some of his friends, who had access to him, expressed their confidence in the soundness of his views upon the compromise and Fugitive-slave Law. His claims were zealously urged by friends from the South and North, the latter of whom looked upon him as the available candidate to defeat Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Webster *in the Convention*, by which they would have the sanction of the Whig National Convention in furtherance of their views hereafter. Hence doubts arose as to the course Gen. Scott would pursue in regard to those measures in the event of his nomination and election. His continued silence upon the only question where his views were desired, (however pure his motives,) augmented those doubts, which, upon the meeting of the Convention, rose to distrust. The course pursued by his friends in the Convention was not calculated to do away those unfavorable impressions.

Had Gen. Scott, before the meeting of the Convention, come out with the frankness of a soldier, as was expected of him, and made known his opinions, he would have thrown off the incubus which oppresses him; he would have cleared himself from the noxious vapors which surround him, would have added to his gallant military career from Lundy's Lane to the city of Mexico, by which he has won for himself and his country imperishable laurels, and he might have received the support of the Union Whigs throughout the country. By adopting a different course he has lost that of many who would have given him a generous support, though not their first choice.

His nomination has given encouragement to the Free Soilers and Abolitionists, and his election would complete their triumph. The proceedings of the Convention show this state of things. The platform was adopted, with sixty-six members recording their votes against it, whilst others who voted for it, did not consider themselves bound by it. During fifty ballots for a Presidential candidate, not one Southern State voted for Gen. Scott, and he was ultimately nominated by New Hampshire, Vermont and Illinois—all non-slaveholding States—casting their votes for him. With these facts, should Gen. Scott be elected President, with a knowledge that he will be indebted exclusively for his nomination and election, to those friends, can any man doubt that Gen. Scott, as a high minded, honorable man, will feel bound, as far as in his power, to administer to the views and wishes of those who will have placed him in that exalted station?

The object and delight of the Free-Soilers and Abolitionists, were to break down Mr. Webster and Mr. Fillmore, because they had advocated and carried into effect the provisions of the Compromise Law. They united upon Gen. Scott to accomplish that object. Those who voted against the platform, still voted for Gen. Scott, and his "*acceptance*" of it has made no change in their views. Hence it is clear that they have expectations from his election, which may or may not be realized. It is deeply to be regretted, that he who has gained for himself so enviable a fame by his gallant deeds in war, and also rendered civil services, should now be placed in a distrustful position. Under all the circumstances, I look upon the nomination of Gen. Scott as unfortunate for himself, unfortunate for the Whig party, and, should he be elected, unfortunate for the country. Entertaining these views, I should be unworthy the generous confidence of my friends it I suppressed the expression of them—although I am aware in doing so, I subject myself to the attacks of those who, loving party more than principle, consider it a virtue to denounce every man who has the temerity to avow opinions contrary to theirs.

Political party ties of long standing are amongst the strongest which bind men together, and most difficult to be dissevered. No man feels this more than I do. Having received so many evidences of confidence from my political friends, to whom I am so much indebted, it is with deep regret that I find myself compelled to differ with them now. I would greatly have preferred remaining silent, but I have no alternative—either to be misrepresented or to speak out—and you well know that it has been my habit, since I first took part in public affairs, when properly called on, to express my opinion of political men and measures, regardless of consequences. All I ask is, that you and other friends will extend to me the same charity for my opinions that you have a right to expect for your own.

Truly yours, DANIEL JENIFER.

Hon.——.

[From the Washington Republic of September 7th.]

Parties and Partizans.

To the Editor of the Republic:

I read with pleasure your article published a few days ago, under the above heading. It suggested a train of thoughts which I should be pleased to lay before your readers, if you will so far indulge a distant subscriber and an old whig.

It is true that a party is "a body of men united for promoting, by their joint endeavors, the national interest, upon some particular principle in which they are all agreed." The duty imposed upon such a party, in order to insure success, is constant vigilance. It is in a position of perpetual hostility to its opposing party or parties. Severe and arduous contest is essential to its success—nay, to the continuance of its own existence. Now, we all know that the active men of every political party are comparatively few in number. On these few devolves the duty of managing its affairs; they have to maintain the contests in which the party is engaged; they have to bear the burden and heat of every day. Of them arduous labors and great personal sacrifices are unceasingly demanded. The vast numerical majority of every political party are engaged in their own personal affairs, attending to their private business, from which, except on special occasions—say election days and occasional public convocations—they will never consent to be drawn. Now, what I maintain is, that those men who do the work, and submit to the sacrifices, and give and receive the hard blows in party conflicts, have claims upon the party for whatever emoluments and honors it has to bestow. I do not mean that any party claim can compensate for the want of proper qualifications faithfully and intelligently to discharge the duties of the office to which a citizen may aspire; but what I mean is, that where there are such qualifications, the men who have mingled in the party contests are to be preferred in the distribution of official stations. Fidelity to its own members is an ingredient in party organization indispensable to its existence. Let any party strike out this principle, and declare that individual services and sacrifices give no claim upon a party for preferment, and it will soon see that none will perform services and make sacrifices for it. The avowal of such a determination by any party would be an annunciation of its dissolution.

Thus far, Mr. Editor, we do not, I am sure, disagree. But now I propose to make a personal application of these remarks. The Whig party disregarded the principle to which I referred in nominating General Harrison and rejecting Mr. Clay. We succeeding in electing our candidates, but the Whig party was weakened; its power for accomplishing great objects by force of its organization was diminished. Careful observers saw the result, and deplored it. In 1844 the pristine vigor of the party was restored by the nomination of Mr. Clay. The exertions to elect him were powerful—they were healthful—they were invigorating; but the party was defeated in the State of New York owing to causes not necessary to enumerate. But after that election the party was united, and never better able to do good service to the country. Then came the nomination of 1848 of General Taylor. In making this nomination, the principle of party fidelity was sacrificed; General Taylor had no claim whatever on the Whig party. With deep reluctance the nomination was accepted by the party; and again, owing to divisions in the democratic ranks in the State of New York, the Whig nominee was elected. This nomination relaxed and weakened party ties, and produced heart-burnings and distrust.

Now we come to the nomination of June, 1852, by which Gen. Scott's name was put before the country.

Three names were before the convention. Gen. Scott was always nominally a whig, but excluded by position from taking any part in party conflicts. Mr. Fillmore was the actual President. Mr. Webster and Mr. Clay, for the last twenty years, have been confessedly the leaders of the whig party, doing the most service, giving and receiving the hardest blows in that service. Mr. Clay was not in a condition to be a candidate, and Mr. Webster, therefore, was the man entitled upon party principle to receive the nomination. He had earned the claim; more than thirty years of public service had rendered him the greatest American statesman, and the oldest and most conspicuous then on the stage of action. Neither of his competitors could compare with him in the amount and value of services he had rendered his country AND THE PARTY. It was not doubted that Mr. Webster deserved the nomination; he had worked long, assiduously, and faithfully to deserve the honors of his party, and to qualify himself for the highest distinction that party could confer upon him. He has gone with unsurpassed ability through the various preliminary official grades. In the natural course of things it was the last time his country could reward him. Under these circumstances his claims were rejected—he was thrown out and laid on the shelf.

Now, what I affirm, with great respect, is, that this act, proving that infidelity to party obligations is not temporary, but the settled rule, virtually dissolves the whig party. No man fit to counsel, to guide and lead that party, will ever more connect his fortunes with that party. It is ended. If General Scott is elected, its existence may be prolonged in a dying state, but it is nevertheless sure to die. If Gen. Scott is not elected the party is not only ended but disgraced; it can never more hold up its head under the name which it has long borne with honor and with pride.

What will follow? Precisely what was intended by those who have deliberately placed the party in this position. There will be a free-soil or abolition party established as the great party in the free States, and another party in favar of southern rigths. This is a certain consequence of the present state of things. I leave it to others to suggest the remedy, if, indeed, there be any remedy. To me it seems that the case is irremediable.

The whig party decides that no party services and sacrifices, however great and distinguished, can be rewarded by the highest honor in the gift of the people—the service entitled to that honor must be performed in the camp. The Clays and Websters of our party, if any such there shall be, must be content to have the highest aspiration of their ambition gratified by an appointment *under* a military chieftain. But there will be no Clays and Websters in future time; there is nothing to excite and gratify high ambition in the path of the statesman.

What prompts the soldier on the field of battle to the highest deeds of daring for his country? Primarily, of course, the love of that country; but the desire of political promotion is, we all know, not without a powerful influence in producing its results. The army is an organized body for the protection and defence of the country; but let it be understood that deeds of valorous and high emprise are not to be rewarded by official promotion, and how efficient will your army be? What conquests will it win? We must deal with men as they are.

General Scott has done great military services for his country; he deserves—richly deserves—the position as the head of that army, which he holds; I was in favor of creating a higher position—the office of lieutenant general—that he might be promoted to it. Suppose a provision had been made by law for that office, once filled by Washington; and then suppose that the President and Senate had, upon consultation, come to the conclusion that Daniel Webster, as a reward for his civil services, be made lieutenant general; how would the conqueror of Mexico have relished that nomination? Very much, I imagine, as the great statesman of the country would relish his nomination to the presidency.

I am very much afraid that my friend, Gen. Scott, in the event supposed, would ask—"Where shall I go?" And if he could answer this question satisfactorily to himself, would decide that he had served his country, as long as patriotism required, and was at liberty to resign.

As to Mr. Webster himself, nothing becomes him, in my judgment, but profound silence. What can he say? It is poor consolation to tell him that he is too elevated for the office; that the people cannot appreciate him? It is an insult to say you are too unpopular; for the answer is ready,—how can you know that? You never gave me a trial; and as for indications of unpopularity, short of an actual popular canvass, you can hardly expect me to see them, when thousands crowd around me wherever I go.

There are considerations which I should be most happy to discuss, if this communication had not already been unreasonably extended, which prove conclusively to my mind that the real intention of the ruling spirits in that convention was, by the nomination of General Scott and the rejection of Mr. Webster and Mr. Fillmore, to destroy the national whig party.

AN OLD WHIG.

(*Secret Circular.*)

NEW FIRM.

FOGG & FOSS,

Manchester, New Hampshire,

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have entered into a partnership, and are prepared, on the shortest notice, to coin and fabricate, *to order*, for their *Southern* customers, documentary proof that Gen. Franklin Pierce is "*a* LOATHER *of* slavery," and has always opposed the Fugitive-slave law.

Likewise, they give notice especially to their Louisiana friends, that evidences of his hostility to the Catholics can be *arranged*, and forwarded with despatch, as per sample in Wm. E. Robinson's speech, all of which are prepared in their office.

All orders strictly confidential, accompanied with satisfactory references.

Messrs. Fogg & Foss would particularly warn their patrons that the *utmost caution* must be observed, and on every order it must be particularly noted whether the proof wanted is for *northern* or *southern* circulation.

Messrs. F. & F. flatter themselves that they enjoy peculiar facilities for the business they have undertaken, and that, in all cases, they would give satisfaction, as heretofore. Having belonged to the democratic party until they were forcibly and tyranically expelled therefrom for "opinion's sake," they claim to be in possession of its secrets, and have the strongest motives to reveal them, and residing at and near the seat of government of New Hampshire, all their documents carry with them an air of authenticity.

Fees will be moderate, but Fogg & Foss beg leave to remind their *Southern friends* that the charges they wish manufactured and made out against Franklin Pierce are difficult in the extreme; that it is almost impossible to procure witnesses *on any terms*; that the mutilation of records is tedious and expensive, and the firm has already had to borrow on its own personal security, from the "AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY," Boston, the funds necessary to get the documents now so expensively circulated by the Washington Republic, Bee, Bulletin, and other Southern Scott journals.

F. & F. therefore, rely on the well known liberality of their Southern partners to reimburse them for their heavy outlay in the item of the New Boston speech, and to accompany all future orders with suitable remittances.

Messrs. Fogg & Foss have the honor to refer to the
Hon. W. H. Seward, New York.
" Fred. Douglass, New York.
" Horace Greely, New York.
" J. P. Hale, New Hampshire.
" J. A. Giddings, Ohio.
" Gerritt Smith, New York.
" Wm. H. Johnson, Pennsylvania.
" Judge Jessup, Pennsylvania.
" Thos. Ewing, Ohio.

And to the Scott Delegates generally, in the late Baltimore Convention.

Manchester, N. H., August 10.

Louisiana Courier.

STARTLING SCENE IN A CHURCH. The Boston Journal relates the following:

Last Sunday afternoon, in the "Frst Congregational Curch," in North Chelsea, during the singing of the second hymn, a rabid dog of enormous size rushed up a side aisle and commenced an attack upon the pew of Mr. Jonathan Harrington. Failing to effect an entrance, he sprang with a spasmodic leap to the pulpit, beating furiously against the doors until he fell on the head stair exhausted and frothing with impotent rage. The audience were instantly thrown into great confusion, and a general, perhaps fatal, rush for the door seemed about to ensue. They were somewhat reassured, however, by a caution from the pastor, Rev. Norwood Damon, "to be composed, and remain in their seats, as the surest means of safety."

At this crisis Mr. Ephraim Pierce, a youth of eighteen, and son of Capt. John Pierce, stepped from his place, seized the animal by the back of the neck, and, notwithstanding several attempts to bite, succeeded in dragging him from the house unharmed. The doors were closed, and the dog fled to the adjoining graveyard, where he was subsequently shot.

Quiet was restored, the choir finished their hymn, and Mr. Damon pronounced a sermon on death. A member of the congregation had died during the previous week. Mr. D. took occasion to illustrate one of his points, the instinctive fear in man of death, and of dangers tending to death, by the occurrence of the hour. He also cautioned his audience against panic in sudden, supposed, or real dangers, instancing the school disaster in New York, and the destruction of emigrants on board the Atlantic. He spoke of the necessity of self-possession to the exercise of sound discretion and the prompt selection of available means of safety or remedy. He concluded with a well-merited compliment to young Pierce, "to whose heroism," he said, "too much praise could not be awarded," and by a reference to "the great source of deliverance and preservation in all times of danger."

PREVENTION OF SALIVATION. Dr. G. Stearns, in a communication to the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, which we find copied into the Charleston Medical Journal and Review for September, says:

"I wish to communicate a fact to you that has recently fallen under my observation, which may be of some interest to the profession generally. All physicians are aware of the salivating effect of calomel, and of the inconvience that arises from sore mouths and other irritating complaints that affect the patients. I have had several persons under my care, to whom I have been obliged to administer calomel, which I have mixed with supercarbonate of soda. To one patient in particular, whom I have attended for about ten weeks, I have given three grains of calomel with six grains of soda daily for five weeks, besides administering it frequently during the rest of the time. As yet he has not suffered at all from the salivating effect of the calomel, which has nevertheless been very beneficial to him. Is it possible that these were all persons not susceptible to salivation? Or is the absence of salivation to be attributed to the supercarbonate of soda?"

Mr. Galley, the Whig candidate for Elector in the Wheeling District, is said to have spoken the other day, of General Scott as one of the heroes of *Saratoga*. A Democratic paper in that district exposes its own ignorance of the history of "the old Revolutionary War," in characterizing this remark made by Mr. Galley as a singular *blunder*. There are but few facts in the history of the Whig canvass better authenticated than that Burgoyne surrendered his sword into the hand of Gen. Scott. Moreover, is it not ascertained that this same Scott is the real hero of every battle fought in the war of 1812, from Niagara to New Orleans?

The world is in error as to the part acted by Gen. Jackson in 1814-'15. Scott undoubtedly thrashed the Indians at the Horse Shoe and British at New Orleans. (See Foss's New History of the U. S., chapter the 16th, pages 956, 958, 959 and 960. Also the *Whig Guide*, latest edition, pages 677 and 678.)

THE STANDARD.

PIERCE, KING AND VICTORY!

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 22, 1852.

"No North, no South, no East, no West, under the Constitution; but a sacred maintenance of the common bond and true devotion to the common brotherhood."
FRANKLIN PIERCE.

FOR PRESIDENT:

GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE,

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

WILLIAM R. KING,

OF ALABAMA.

Democratic Republican Electors.

For the State at large, JAMES C. DOBBIN.
First District, WILLIAM H. THOMAS.
Fifth District, ABRAM RENCHER.
Sixth District, L. O'B. BRANCH.
Seventh District, SAMUEL J. PERSON.
Eighth District, D. G. W. WARD.
Ninth District, THOMAS BRAGG.

THE REV. PETER DOUB.

The best friends of the Rev. Mr. Doub have no doubt much regretted to see in the "Star" of last week, another one of his eccentric political communications. But, as he boldly avers, as he has "thrown himself into the *breach*, it becomes him to sustain his position, in *truth* and *righteousness*"; and accordingly he devotes upwards of three columns of closely printed matter, to the allotted task of vindicating Gen. Scott's claims to the public confidence, and of showing that there is not even any just ground of "suspicion" that he was brought forward by Seward influences.

In the article before us the reverend gentleman is pleased to repeat, what he rather exultingly stated in his last, viz: "That the "Standard" has not *dared* to attempt an answer to the position *assumed*, and believed to be maintained in his (Mr. D's.) letter of the 10th August"—referring to the card, and a reported conversation of Gen. Quitman. Do let us pause a single moment, reader, and see what Gen. Quitman's testimony is, and what its bearings upon the political issues which Mr. Doub has made. Remember that the proposition which Mr. Doub has undertaken to demonstrate, is, that Gen. Scott was not only not the nominee of the Sewardites, but that there is not even good cause of "suspicion" against him and the Whig Convention, on account of the "higher law" influences by which he was put in nomination. To sustain this proposition Mr. Doub, in his great simplicity, refers to the "testimony of Gen. Quitman," some weeks ago, who said, in substance, that he was a personal friend of Gen. Scott's, and did not think he was a person to be governed by Seward or any one else. And this opinion of Gen. Quitman is the "testimony" which Mr. Doub has heretofore pronounced, and now repeats, as "conclusive" *of the fact*, and which, in his judgment, "exculpates Gen. Scott fully from all the aspersions attempted to be fixed upon him by Dr. Pierce of Georgia, as regards the higher law of Sewardism, under which the Doctor "suspects the General was acting." And with this opinion of Gov. Quitman in his hand, the Rev. Mr. Doub thinks himself called upon, "*in truth and righteousness*," to brand Dr. Pierce's statements as a "baseless slander," which he denounces as "dead, forever dead." Now, in all conscience, what are we coming to, when a gentleman of intelligence and piety is so far transported by party zeal as to pronounce such testimony "conclusive," in the face of the thousand proofs to the contrary, in the possession of Mr. Doub? Gen. Quitman, it is true, is not a political friend of Gen. Scott, but a disunion candidate for the Vice Presidency; and has he been so mixed up with the political movements and combinations at Washington City, as that his mere opinion is entitled to a consideration superior and paramount to all others? Not at all. He is, it is true, acquainted with Gen. Scott, and thinks he knows him too well to believe what is said of his being under Seward's influence; but has Gen. Quitman said that Seward did not procure the nomination? Has Gen. Quitman claimed to have had any better opportunities than were enjoyed by Marshall, Gentry, Stephens, Cabell, Caldwell, Outlaw, Faulkner, Toombs, Williams, Clingman, Brooks, and a great number of others, Whig members of Congress and Whig journalists, North and South, of judging whether or not Gen. Scott was or would be under the influence of Seward and his adherents? Not at all; and yet Mr. Doub would pin his political faith to the "testimony of Gen. Quitman," as "conclusive," whilst to the opinions, as deliberately formed and as honestly entertained, of these other gentlemen, his Whig brethren, he indignantly applies the expressive epithet "baseless slander"

But Mr. Doub leaves the issue of Sewardism—the main question—for awhile, for the purpose of proving the Whig candidate to be a great civilian; prefacing this division of his essay, with the following amiable and cool hint as to ourselves:

"If we were to judge by what the Standard says, we should conclude that he (Gen. Scott) was utterly unworthy of notice. It is, however, the *interest* of the Standard and its minions to represent the case thus; for all must be aware that if the character of General Scott for diplomacy can be established, that the Standard's opposition to his election will be fruitless."

Here, surely, is a conclusion which Mr. Doub's own peculiar system of logic could alone deduce. The brain of no other Whig politician in North Carolina, we assert, could jump to the "conclusion" that our opposition to Gen. Scott would be fruitless, even if that insurmountable difficuly alluded to, did not exist. We will do Mr. Doub the justice, however, to acquit him of representing the case thus, from any considerations of "*interest*"—as indeed we had hoped he might have commanded that much charity for ourselves; but whilst out of respect for his pious calling and his good name we do this, it is melancholy to witness to what a shameful extent his intelligence has been imposed upon by those who *are* "interested" in writing up Gen. Scott, as a "great civilian and diplomatist." Has not Mr. Doub seen the letter of Judge Tarpley, of Mississippi? He is a personal friend of Gen. Scott's; and what does he say of him:

"With a high appreciation of his military fame, it is obvious to all that his intellect, habits, and mode of life are wholly unsuited to the office to which he aspires. He will talk to you about war, battles, Mexico, Canada, Lundy's Lane, and Chippawa, and you have the delight of listening to the spirited and interesting egotism of a vain old man, whose whole conversation is made up of 'I, me, and myself.' But when you approach those great constitutional questions, upon which depend the destiny of the nation, those delicate, but clearly defined relationships existing between the federal and State governments, instead of those collosal thoughts and luminous expositions which fall so gracefully and impressively from the lips of Mr. Webster, you have the merest common-place twaddle, made up of thoughts often indigested, and sometimes contradictory, consisting of opinions and prophecies of twenty years standing. Mr. Webster never said a truer thing than when he remarked, that "Gen. Scott had no political antecedents, and that a Philadelphia lawyer could not convict him, before a jury of the country, of being a Whig."

Does not Mr. Doub know that such, and much more disparaging and contemptuous, was the opinion which the New York Tribune and Albany Evening Journal, now the leading Scott papers in New York, entertained of him a few years ago? Notoriously vain, as he is, beyond any man of his time, jealous, arbitrary, egotistic, and ill-tempered, and uniformly second best in his hundred or more personal quarrels, Gen. Scott could not find twelve sensible men in the United States, unprejudiced by party interests, to award him the character with which he is graced by the communication before us. The idea, for instance, of placing a man's reputation as a "civilian" on the pompous and bombastic proclamation of Gen. Scott, to the poor, miserable, ignorant, half-starved Cherokees, commanding them to leave their homes or be shot, every mother's son of them, by an army of forty thousand brave soldiers, is somewhat too ridiculous, if impartially considered, for a minister of the gospel to hold up as evidence, in a political discussion, of superior civil qualifications! But enough of Gen. Scott's diplomacy and *civilianism*. If Mr. Doub wishes information complete, we refer him to the Fillmore and Webster journals at the North, generally; from which he will learn that he himself, (Mr. Doub,) as evidenced by these articles to the Star, is as great a politician as Gen. Scott, though he may not be so great a warrior. At present, however, it is his *Sewardism* that Mr. Doub proposed to discuss. After that is done we may perhaps find occasion to review the General's diplomatic performances.

And now a word or two in regard to General Scott's position on the Compromise question. "In truth and righteousness," Mr. Doub has again quoted a private conversation between Gen. Scott and Gov. Cleaveland, a notorious Freesoiler; also the traitor Giddings, Gov. Jones, (save the mark Parson Brownlow!) and Mr. Graham—all private conversations, to prove that Gen. Scott was in favor of the Compromise measures.

It is not denied that Gen. Scott was first brought out by William Higherlaw Seward and his abolition followers, nor that his name was hoisted by them as a candidate for the Whig nomination, *because* the rival candidates, Fillmore and Webster, *had approved* the Compromise. This well-established political truth Mr. Doub has too much candor to deny. We might borrow his defiant language and say, he *has not dared* to deny it. But it is argued, this is not sufficient evidence of *Gen. Scott's* opposition to these measures. Ah, indeed; and if it be not, will Mr. Doub go the step further, and re-assert that it is not even "suspicious"? Does he *suspect* there is nothing wrong, nothing "rotten in Denmark", when William H. Seward is seen preferring, pressing, and actively canvassing the claims of a man, who, in the language of General Scott to the Mississippi Delegation, told him "while travelling through New Jersey, that he was *dead for the Compromise measures, and dead against every man who is opposed to them, or either of them*"? Is there no "suspicion" awakened in seeing Seward thus take up a man, so dead *for* a great public measure, that he had staked his political fortunes *against*, especially when that was the question which had divided the Whig party into two factions, of one of which he was the acknowledged chief?

But again: Suppose it be true, as Seward in his letter to Jas. B. Taylor, in July last says, that he then fixed his preference for Gen. Scott, and that Gen. Scott was dead for the compromise, we respectfully ask Mr. Doub, how it happens that Gen. Scott has not, like other public men, stated his position over his own name? During all the disputes between Whig partizans, before and since his nomination, why has he not written the one word—*yes* or *no*—and made his position a "finality"? Why did he not, in his letter of acceptance, come out frankly, above-board and like a soldier, instead of "accepting the nomination, with the resolutions annexed"? He solemnly promised the Convention, through Mr. Archer, that if nominated he "would give his views on the Compromise measures"—will Mr. Doub inform the public why he has not fulfilled that pledge? And yet Mr. Doub sees nothing "suspicious" in this view of his conduct; but on the contrary, the very charge of its suspiciousness is by him denounced as a "baseless slander." But whichsoever side he is on, the fact cannot now be longer disguised, that he is supported for the Presidency, as occupying both grounds—at the North because he is against, and at the South because he is for the Compromise; and we submit, if it is not worthy of Mr. D.'s special consideration, and far from being unsuspicious, that his chief supporters, his first, foremost, and most zealous friends, are enemies of that measure, whilst at the South, here in our midst, the ticket hangs like a millstone about the neck of his distracted and desperate followers.

It seems to us impossible that Mr. Doub can much longer fail to perceive the uses which the federal papers of this City would make of his name and influence. Scottism and Sewardism are at an exceedingly low ebb in North Carolina, just at this time; and no considerations of delicacy and propriety appear to be strong enough to deter these presses from invoking the help of a pious and popular Clergyman—however incompetent for the task from his habits of life—to write political communications in favor of a candidate so justly obnoxious to fifteen States of the Union. Hence they flatter Mr. Doub's vanity by insisting, with an appearance of candor, that he has already "produced a flood of light and truth"—that he deals "sledge-hammer blows"—that his "numbers are powerful and unanswerable"—that he is a distinguished writer"—that the "Standard is stumped by him"—that 'few, if any, write with more force"—and "none 'are more thoroughly versed in all these matters of history"—that "no man in the State possesses a more logical and discriminating mind"—and so forth and so forth; knowing all the while, as well they do know, that his communications contain little else than trite electioneering paragraphs, to be found in every Whig newspaper in the State, amended only by formal divisions and subdivisions of the topics, with a large sprinkle, *passim*, of italics and small capitals. It is Mr. Doub's name and the weight and consideration belonging to his station as a Clergyman, which they court for political ends; and hence he has unsuspectingly "thrown himself into the breach" of a desperate and down-fallen cause. He should be reminded and made to feel that the encouragement held out to him by the "Star" and "Register" to continue these communications, so unusual and without precedent in the experience of the Clergy of North Carolina, is at once selfish in the flatterers, and cruel to himself. The Editor of the Star is widely mistaken in supposing that it is only "a few old women and weak-minded men of his Church, who will be persuaded into a little squeamishness, and fall to lamenting the course of their venerable minister"; and no less mistaken is he in the opinion, that there are hundreds and thousands "out of the Church, *who will be the more ready to profit by his spiritual instructions*," by reason of the light he has given them upon Seward, Scott, Whig Conventions, the Standard's minions, Dr. Pierce's slanders, Gov. Jones' and Gidding's evidences, Whig platforms and the like subjects. Mr. Doub will find, we fear too late for his own fame, that *young* women and *strong*-minded men, as well as *old* women and *weak*-minded men, out of the Church as well as in the Church, will agree that such employment does not properly fall within the scope of his duties as Pastor of a Church. If not, and the sentiment of the Star and Register, that thanks are due to Ministers of the Gospel for such political labors, becomes the popular belief, then is the union of Church and State at hand, and the sooner that conjuncture is anticipated and checked, the better for the liberty of the State. But no such result is apprehended from Mr. Doub's political lucubrations, however puffed by the Star, as contributing to the *spiritual* profit of the people. For our own part we are truly sorry that he has "thrown himself into the breach" of such a thing as Whiggery, as indeed all his true and best friends must be that these political disputes about Scott's Sewardism should occupy so large a portion of his valuable time; whilst independently of these considerations, he must see, as others do, that his "powerful and unanswerable numbers" can effect no possible change in the settled determination of the people of this State, to cast their vote for PIERCE and KING.

P. S. We feel constrained to state, that if the Raleigh Star's Dictionary article of Wednesday last did not take the rag off the bush, then it is destined to hang there for somewhat a considerable *spell*. On all hands it was agreed that Mr. B. F. Moore *shook* the little piece of cloth with uncommon skill, when he brought his Dictionaries to bear upon Gen. Scott's letter of acceptance, and proved to the Club that accepting a nomination, meant endorsing the Compromise. But this is all much less than a priming to the "demonstration" by the Star's Dictionaries, that Mr. Doub's Communications are not *political* Communications—as also insists Mr. D. himself, and we presume, upon the same demonstration. Mr. Doub's numbers, it will be observed, are about Gen. Scott and his position—Seward, the Whig Convention, with an array of alleged private conversations to prove him sound on the Compromise question—eulogies of his character as a warrior and civilian—his diplomatic services, and like kindred topics; and the Star and he, with Webster's Dictionary, actually "demonstrate" that in all this, "he has avoided the *political* aspect of the subject"! Now, we ask Mr. Morehead, Mr. Botts, Mr. Tant, Senator Mangum, and Gen. Scott himself what they think of *that*? Mind, we do not say Mr. Doub has backed out from his argument about the rights of ministers "to publish their views from the press on subjects involving national policy"; but we *do* say boldly and fearlessly—take exception who may, and on our own personal responsibility—that this seems to be the "*Dictionary Canvass*" with Whiggery in North Carolina.

☞ The last Salisbury Watchman contains a long and labored account of the Scott—we will not say Whig—Mass Meeting, which took place in Statesville on the 9th and 10th instant. Gen. Dockery exhibited his "firmness of purpose" by riding there through a "drenching" rain, and his "great strength of intellect" in a speech which he delivered on the occasion; and Gov. Morehead, *the President of the North Carolina Railroad Company*, also addressed the crowd. Gov. Morehead's speech must have been most bitter, if we may judge of it by the following sentence: "He did protest against the election of a man at the mention of whose name as President of this great and glorious Republic every intelligent American traveller in Europe *would blush*"! The Governor "protests" on the wrong side. Frank Pierce will be elected; and if Gov. Morehead contemplates an European tour after he shall have concluded his arduous labors as President of the North Carolina Railroad Company, he may as well prepare at once for "blushing."

By the way, we are gratified to know that the condition of the Railroad is such as to put it in the power of the President to absent himself from his duties, for the purpose of making speeches for the Seward candidate. We take it for granted that the Road is progressing with much rapidity, and that all its interests have, somehow or other, a way of taking care of themselves; for we are sure that, if it were otherwise, its distinguished head would not leave his post for any ordinary or party purpose.

CAMPAIGN DIALOGUES.

No. 5.

The Hon. DAVID OUTLAW, Whig member of Congress from North Carolina, will please take the stand.

Q—Mr. Outlaw, please state who was your preferred candidate for the Presidency?

A—"I am free to declare that I preferred Millard Fillmore to any man in this Republic, North or South, East or West."

Q—Next to Mr. Fillmore, who?

A—"That man whose name will be remembered while the English language is written or spoken"—Webster.

Q—Why were these two prominent candidates set aside?

A—"I can see no reason for it, and should like to inquire (myself) what these two individuals have done to forfeit the confidence of the Whig party."

Q—*Before Webster and Fillmore sustained the compromise measures*, in what estimation were they held by their party at the North?

A—"Before Mr. Fillmore became a Compromise man, before Mr. Webster sustained the execution of the Fugitive-slave law, ☞ there were no two men in the Northern portion of the Union more popular, more justly popular with the whole of that party than these two eminent individuals."

Q—What do you think of your Southern Whig friends, who gave way for Scott, "under the pressure of availability"?

A—Before the nomination, I thought, and said publicly, "that they should feel the *blush of shame on their cheeks*, if they consented to become the executioners of these two men, and of others similarly circumstanced—if we consent to become the priests to officiate at the altar."

Q—As to your own course, what say you?

A—"Sooner than I will do any thing to strike down these gentlemen—sooner than I will agree that they shall be victimized by their enemies, many of whom are also our most bitter foes, may my right hand fall powerless by my side, and my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth!"

Q—General Scott—what do you think of him?

A—"There is no man in the Union who esteems more highly than I do the great military services of that distinguished man. If I had it in my power, I would not pluck one laurel from the wreath which adorns his brow."

Q—If left to himself, do you think his course of conduct would be patriotic?

A—"To be perfectly frank, I am free to declare, that I believe if Gen. Scott were left to himself, he would be disposed to extend to all sections of the Union their constitutional rights."

Q—But has he been left to himself?

A—"I cannot close my eyes nor shut my understanding to the unfortunate influences by which he is surrounded."

Q—Was Mr. Cullom, of Tennessee, justified in saying that you "endorsed Gen. Scott as a compromise man"?

A—"He was mistaken in that fact."

Q—Though it is your opinion that Gen. Scott, "if left to himself" might "administer the government" on national principles, yet has he not weaknesses which might cause him to yield to sectional influences?

A—"He is subject to the frailties and passions of other men;" and as I said last June, no one can expect me to believe, "if the influences by which he is now surrounded—influences unfortunate for his own fame, and which have thus far prevented him from making a public declaration of his opinions and principles, which I am sure his own heart would prompt him to do," should "mainly contribute to his nomination to the Presidency of the United States, they will not have power in that Administration, when it shall have been formed."

Q—But suppose, as you then said, that you are "met with declamation about the glories of Lundy's Lane, Bridgewater, &c."?

A—"This will not answer for men who are awakened to their rights and to the dangers by which they are surrounded."

Q—But may not some persons be led away by this military hurrah?

A—"It might do for an ignorant mob, led astray by the glare of military glory, but will not satisfy intelligent freemen who know their rights and are determined to maintain them."

Q—Must Gen. Scott, if he is elected, rely much on his subordinates?

A—Yes—"if he had a hundred fold the eyes of Argus and the arms of Briarius, he would still be incompetent by himself to discharge the duties of the Executive station to which he aspires;" and "he must rely to a very great extent on his subordinates."

Q—Before the meeting of the Whig Convention, did you have any "public declarations of General Scott's opinions and principles," as above spoken of?

A—"We had no response from the oracle"—we had yet "no public declaration of his opinions."

Q—What information had you in regard to his position?

A—We were "left to infer what those opinions were from private conversations."

Q—Well sir, what else?

A—I declared in my place in the House of Representatives, distinctly and unequivocally, that "no man ever could receive my support who occupied that position—I had gone as far as I intended to go."

Q—And do you think General Scott's was a sectional nomination?

A—I did "ask my Northern friends if it was reasonable to expect that, after having fought sectionalism at home—after having arrested extreme measures from those having a common interest and destiny with ourselves, we should ☞ now agree so to compromit our honor, our consistency, the very existence of our firesides and our homes, as to tolerate sectionalism in our own party in the Northern section of the Union." ☜

Q—What did you call upon your Northern Whig friends, supporters of Gen. Scott, to do?

A—"Merely to say that the Compromise measures having been passed, and being the best that could be obtained from conflicting sectional interests, they shall be adherred to."

Q—And what did they urge in reply to your patriotic appeal?

A—Why that "we should remain satisfied without any declaration of principles, either by the Convention or its nominees."

Q—What reason did they give you, for the policy of being "satisfied without a declaration of the Compromise finality."

A—"Because, said they, no movement had been made in either branch of Congress looking to a modification or repeal of any one of the Compromise acts."

Q—Just here; allow me to ask you what you think of such a reason as that?

A—I think that "the leaders of the freesoil faction, whatever else may be said of them, are sagacious tacticians. They bide their time."

Q—What did you tell the Scott men in this Convention?

A—I asked them "if they intended to adhere to the Compromise acts, and to carry them out—if it is not a mere hollow truce—why did they shrink from saying so"?

Q—What has been the course of the Northern presses in that interest?

A—"To denounce the fugitive slave law as perfectly infamous, and to do all in their power to excite Northern prejudice against its execution."

Q—The course of your Northern friends on the floor of the House?

A—"Denunciations of the same character."

Q—Don't you fear you will be yet deceived and cheated in this Presidential canvass, by Seward and others?

A—"If we are deceived, sir, it will be because we are wilfully blind, and more intent on party triumphs and the spoils of office than the peace of the country and the preservation of the institutions of our section of the Union."

Q—Go on, Sir?

A—"It is idle, it is treasonable, to cry peace, peace, when there is no peace"!

Q—When and where did you first utter the sentiments in the above dialogue between us?

A—In my speech, in the House of Representatives, the 10th June, 1852.

Q—Were you aware of the awful responsibilities you were incurring to the Register and the Scott Whigs of North Carolina, in talking thus about one who might chance to be the nominee?

A—Perfectly; "but there are times, there are occasions when a man's duty to his country rises superior to any which he owes to his party."

Q—Then you thought that no party ties were strong enough to force you into the support of a candidate, at the sacrifice of your sentiments, as above expressed?

A—Yes; but "I know it requires some degree of moral courage to do any act, however strong our convictions of its propriety, which *ingenious malice* can torture into the appearance of distracting or dividing it" (the party.)

Q—Gen. Scott's opinions, you have said, were not publicly known before his nomination—will you state in what estimation you held his chances to get the vote of North Carolina, under such circumstances?

A—"I told my Northern friends if they expected to get the vote of North Carolina with any candidate whose opinions were not publicly known on this subject, they would reckon without their host."

Q—Any thing else?

A—Yes, I told them that, "in my judgment he who does not stand in that position, ought not to get her vote or command her confidence,"

Q—Why do you say so?

A—Because "he who shrinks from the public avowal of his opinions on a question which she deems so important, and upon which she has so emphatically expsessed her sentiments, is not a safe depository of the powers so important for good or evil, which the Constitution of this country has conferred upon the first Executive officer of the nation."

Q—*Thank you, Sir.*

MR. DOBBIN.

The Hon. James C. Dobbin, the Democratic State Elector, addressed a very large assemblage of the people of Orange and Alamance, at Hillsborough, on the 14th instant; and, judging alone by the remarks of the Recorder—for we have received no account of the speech for publication—Mr. Dobbin must have acquitted himself in his happiest style. Mr. Dobbin spoke some two hours, and was replied to by Henry K. Nash, Esq.

We learn that Mr. Dobbin expects to attend the Mass Meeting in Greenville, on Friday and Saturday the 24th and 25th of this month; and he will attend as many more meetings of the people as he possibly can between this and the election. He is performing his *whole* duty in the cause of Pierce and King.

☞ We have seen the triennial Catalogue of the University of North Carolina. It is the first complete one of the kind yet published, and, we learn, will be continued every three years. The typographical appearance and apparent accuracy of its contents, warrant the opinion we have heretofore frequently expressed, that as good work can be done at the South, and as satisfactorily done, as elsewhere. This Catalogue was printed at the Institution for the Deaf Mutes and Blind in this City; and the printing, we learn, was executed under the superintendence of James F. Taylor, Esq., the State Librarian.

☞ We invite attention to the letter of the Hon. Daniel Jenifer, *Whig*, of Maryland, which we publish to-day; also, to the communication from the Washington Republic signed "An old Whig." In our next we shall publish the letter of James Lyons, Esq., of Virginia, repudiating Scott. "Behold, how brightly breaks the morning!" Honest Whigs themselves are engaged in the laudable work of demolishing the Seward candidate.

☞ Bear in mind that the statement which is kept standing in many of the *Southern* Whig newspapers, to the effect that Gen. Pierce said he "loathed" the fugitive-slave law, *is a lie*, manufactured for Abolition and party purposes and designed to deceive the people and cheat them out of their votes. Gen. Pierce has contradicted this statement over his own name, in the most pointed and unequivocal manner.

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETINGS.

We are gratified to state that the Democrats of Granville, Franklin, and Wake will hold a MASS MEETING at FRANKLINTON, on the Raleigh and Gaston Road, on Friday and Saturday the 15th and 16th of October next. Special trains of cars will be in readiness at the proper hours at Raleigh and Gaston, to convey the people to Franklinton, at half price; and ample accommodations and provisions will be made for the occasion. The following gentlemen have been appointed a Committee to make suitable arrangements and provision for the Meeting: *Granville*—Jonathan M. Stone, T. T. Hargrove, and J. H. Whitaker; *Franklin*—James I. Thomas, W. F. Hilliard, and W. H. Joyner; *Wake*—Walter L. Otey, Michael Thompson, and J. Robert Jeffreys.

A number of distinguished Democratic speakers will be present.

There will be a MASS MEETING of the Democracy of Pitt and the adjoining Counties, at GREENVILLE, on Friday and Saturday the 24th and 25th of this month.

And we learn from the last Fayetteville Carolinian, that "there will be a MASS MEETING of persons favorable to the election of Pierce and King, at DEWER'S STORE, Cumberland County, on Wednesday, the 20th day of October. The citizens of Cumberland, Wake, Chatham, Moore, and of the neighboring Counties generally, are invited to attend. Hon. Wm. S. Ashe, J. G. Shepherd, Esq., and other speakers are expected to be present."

And we also learn that the Democracy of the 9th Congressional District propose to hold a MASS MEETING at WORRELL'S SPRING, Gates County, on the 9th of October.

Push on the column for those noble champions of the Union and of the Constitutional rights of the South, PIERCE and KING.

"FIRE IN THE REAR."

We give below a list of *Whig* members of Congress who have repudiated the nomination of Gen. Scott, and who will not support him:

Thomas L. Clingman, of North Carolina.
Joseph P. Caldwell, of North Carolina.
James Abercrombie, of Alabama.
Edward C. Cabell, of Florida.
Charles J. Faulkner, of Virginia.
Meredith P. Gentry, of Tennessee.
John W. Howe, of Pennsylvania.
James Johnson, of Georgia.
Aristide Landry, of Louisiana.
Humphrey Marshall, of Kentucky.
Frederick P. Martin, of New York.
John Moore, of Louisiana.
Eben Newton, of Ohio.
Abraham M. Schermerhorn, of New York.
Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia.
James F. Strother, of Virginia.
Robert Toombs, of Georgia.
Christopher H. Williams, of Tennessee.
Alexander White, of Alabama.

There are others, and among them Mr. Outlaw of this State, who protested in advance against the nomination, and who may not sustain it. In addition to this, a Webster ticket has been formed in Massachusetts, and a ticket of the same stamp is to be formed in Georgia; while in all sections of the country thousands of the Whig masses protest against the Seward candidate and declare they will not support him.

THE WEBSTER MOVEMENT.

A Mass Meeting of the friends of Daniel Webster was held in Boston on Wednesday last, at which a Webster Electoral Ticket was formed for Massachusetts. Some 2,500 persons, it is stated, were in attendance, and much enthusiasm prevailed. An able address, setting forth Mr. Webster's claims, was read and unanimously adopted. We shall give some extracts from the address in our next.

The New York Express having spoken of the Webster movement as insignificant, the Day Book, a Whig paper, thus responds:

"You'll see, old fellow, whether it can succeed or not. Step into our office and see the string of names we have in answer to the notice at the head of our columns. Again—

"The question is not Scott or Webster, but Pierce, and there is no other question—there can be no other."

Well, Mr. Brooks, will you tell us what we shall gain on the score of whig principles if Scott is elected? Is it not all the same to the great body of the whig party whether Pierce or Scott gain the election? Whig office seekers, we know, will gain if Scott succeeds. So will Seward and Weed, and Greeley and Mangum, and Jones and Botts, but what will the good old fashioned whigs gain? Come, now, neighbor, be candid and fair and tell us honestly what they will gain."

WHIG ARGUMENTS.

A whig, writing about a Scott meeting in Pennsylvania, describes the following as one of the attractions of the occasion:

"An immense 'soup bowl' on wheels, containing a band, glee club, with flags, banners, and three or four live coons, left here, drawn by six gray horses, for Washington, Pennsylvania, followed by a wagon sixty feet long, containing some one hundred delegates, drawn by thirty-one elegant horses, each bearing a flag with the name of one of the States."

There is a sad degeneracy exhibited in this sort of disgusting whig frivolity. The Whig creed is now typified by a soup bowl, and General Scott's deservings and capacities proved by "four live coons!" No wonder Mr. Webster can find no inspiration in such a theme as this. *Union.*

We would most respectfully and affectionately inquire of the Register where that *big soup-bowl* is, which the Scott men exhibited here at their barbecue in the Baptist Grove. Where *is* that Whig "argument"?

MAINE ELECTION. PORTLAND, Sept. 16. The majority against Gov. Hubbard will probably reach 7,000 votes. In the Senate the whigs will have 6 majority. To the House there are elected so far 68 democrats and 57 whigs, leaving 26 districts to be heard from.

The Temperance question entered largely into the contest in Maine. Gov. Hubbard, the present incumbent, signed what is called the Maine liquor law; and he was opposed by a Democrat opposed to this law, by a Whig, and by Neal Dow, one of the leading champions of Temperance. The Legislature, which will be Democratic on joint ballot, will no doubt re-elect him.

☞ Read the account, in another column, of the Louisburg discussion. We learn, from a friend who was present, that Gen. Saunders put Mr. Miller completely to the wall.

THE CANVASS OF FRAUDS.

This is emphatically—so far as the Scott-Seward leaders are concerned—the canvass of falsehoods and frauds. To enumerate all these falsehoods and frauds would require far more space than we could furnish, even if we were to devote our whole paper to the work; we must, therefore, be content with exposing the most glaring, and leave the minor falsehoods to be corrected by the judgment of the honest and intelligent masses.

The following letter, addressed to the Editor of this paper, by WILLIAM BUTTERFIELD, Esq., the Editor of the New Hampshire Patriot, speaks for itself:

N. H. PATRIOT OFFICE,
Concord, N. H. Sept. 11, 1852.

Dear Sir: A copy of the North Carolina Telegraph of the 9th inst. published at Goldsborough, has been shown to me this morning, from which I take the following:

"The following, from Gen. Pierce's *own organ*, the New Hampshire Patriot, is of the highest importance:

"He (Gen. P.) is known always to have acted heartily with his party in New Hampshire, and we have proved incontestibly that throughout the prolonged agitation of late years they have uniformly been found on the side of the Freesoilers, and against the South. General Pierce did but echo the sentiments of his party in his own State when he launched HIS BITTER DENUNCIATIONS AGAINST SLAVERY AND THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW."

What will our neighbor say to this? He has attempted to discredit all other witnesses brought to establish Pierce's hostility to the Fugitive Slave Law, by charging that they are vile Abolitionists; but he dare not say so of the Patriot, because it is the organ of the New Hampshire Simon Pures."

The portion of this article purporting to have been copied from the N. H. Patriot, is an *entire forgery*. Nothing of the kind ever appeared in its columns; and if any other paper has attributed to Gen. Pierce the sentiments indicated in that pretended extract, it has grossly misrepresented him. The utter falsity of the charge in respect to Gen. Pierce being "on the side of the freesoilers and against the South", and "his bitter denunciations against slavery and the fugitive-slave law," is too well known in this State to require any refutation; and such a charge will only excite surprise at the recklessness of its author and circulators. No man has been more constantly the object of freesoil abuse, as no man has been more consistent in his course upon the slavery question; and no man has been more decided, firm and uncompromising in his open and public support and defence of the Compromise measures, the fugitive-slave law included. But in the South, where these facts are not so well known, the above charge may produce an impression injurious to the Democratic cause,; and therefore, since it is totally false, I have deemed it proper to so brand it. I repeat that the above pretended extract from the Patriot is an entire fabrication, and its originator has perpetrated a deliberate forgery. Respectfully yours, &c.,

WILLIAM BUTTERFIELD,
Editor of the N. H. Patriot.

W. W. HOLDEN, Esq., Editor of the Standard, Raleigh, N. C.

☞ A Baltimore Whig paper has started another lie against Gen. Pierce, to wit, that while in Mexico he was slapped in the face by a brother officer, and did not resent it. We commend this *new* falsehood to the especial notice of the Raleigh Register and Plymouth Villager. What a field for composition does it not open to those Editors! And what a "monster" Pierce is, to allow himself to be born in a "Yankee" State, and then to be run for the Presidency! What *are* we coming to?

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION. BOSTON, Sept. 16th. George Hood, Free-Soil Democrat, of Lynn, has been nominated for Congress in Rantoul's district. The Hunker Democrats are greatly excited in consequence, and openly oppose the nomination.

This is the same man who, we believe, was Mayor of Lynn not long since, and who made himself somewhat notorious by his opposition to the fugitive-slave law. The Hunker Democrats, it seems, will not support him for Congress. We honor them for it.

QUESTIONS NOT ANSWERED.

On the 26th of last month, we had the honor to propound the following questions to the Boston *Atlas*, a leading Scott paper—being led thereto by certain comments made by the Editor on the course of *The Commercial*. We invite the attention of the reader to them.

"What are his (the Editor's) views relative to Southern Rights, under the Constitution—should they be perpetual or temporary?

Will the Editor stand up to the Baltimore Platform?

Will the supporters of Scott in Massachusetts do the same?

Will the *Atlas* sustain the Fugitive Slave Law?

Was not the *Atlas* one of the papers that abused Mr. Webster for vindicating Southern Rights and sustaining the Constitution?"

If the Editor has taken any notice of the above it has escaped our observation. What do Southern men think of this? Are they prepared to go hand in glove with the northern supporters of Gen. Scott, who will not, *dare* not answer these questions in the only way that ought to satisfy a southern man?

Wilmington Commercial.

THE VOTE OF OHIO. Horace Greeley, the abolitionist, has been stumping it in Ohio for Gen. Scott and, on his return gives rather a gloomy view of Whig prospects through his paper, the N. Y. Tribune. He says that "if 20,000 votes are cast for Hale, at least 15,000 of them will be cast by men who were formerly Whigs;" and he thus concludes:

"In view of the blinding mist which has obscured the vision of a large share of her most intelligent voters impelling them to do indirectly the work of the Slavery Propaganda while anxiously intent on resisting it, and the superhuman efforts to drive back the Irish voters into the fold whence they are desirous of escaping, the struggle will be a hard one, and the Whigs of Ohio will deserve the highest honor if they carry (as we trust they will carry) their State for Gen. Scott in November."

This is tantamount to an admission, on the part of the strongest Scott Editor of the North, that Ohio will cast her vote for Pierce and King. So will New York and Pennsylvania. *Rich. Enq.*

Bear in mind that James Banks, Esqr., Whig Sub Elector, in the political discussion in this town on the 14th inst., distinctly stated that Gen. Pierce had been charged by some of his party with *loathing* the Fugitive Slave law, but that *he* made *no* such charge. He knew the contrary to be the fact. He knew that Franklin Pierce had manfully defended that law in his own State, and that he gave him credit for so doing. He went farther. He was not going to charge Gen. Pierce with being an abolitionist. He made no such charge. This is the substance of what Mr. Banks said relative to the charges of this nature brought against Gen. Pierce. We do not pretend to give the precise words. These admissions have been made by the Whig Sub-Elector for this district, and we accord to him all candor in making them. We believe he was sincere in so doing. *Wil. Journal.*

Later from Havana.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16. The steamer Black Warrior has arrived with Havana dates to the evening of the 11th instant. Havana was quiet, and the health of the city improved. The regulation prohibiting the introduction of American papers was rigidly enforced.

For the Standard.

DISCUSSION IN LOUISBURG.

MR. HOLDEN: We have had quite an animated discussion between Mr. Miller, the Whig State Elector, and Gen. Saunders. It was announced on Monday of our Court that Mr. Miller would speak the next day; and the Democrats were much pleased when they heard, on Tuesday morning, that Gen. Saunders was on the ground. It was arranged that each gentleman should speak an hour and a half, with a half hour to rejoin. Mr. Miller opened the discussion by stating the true issue was as to the soundness of the respective candidates for President on the Slavery question. To show Gen. Pierce's unsoundness he relied upon his vote against the bill in favor of allowing Mr. Brooke to introduce two slaves into the District of Columbia—his presentation of an abolition petition in the Senate in 1839, and his votes for receiving abolition petitions—his opposition to slavery, as expressed in his speech of November, 1850, and his New Boston speech, as testified to by the Rev. Mr. Foss. He stated other objections, which may be mentioned in my notice of Gen. Saunder's answer. Mr. Miller, having spoken his time, Gen. Saunders rose to reply, and proceeded to answer each objection to Gen. Pierce made by Mr. Miller. He admitted the test as between the two candidates, and avowed his willingness to abide the result of a fair and candid examination.

The law forbidding the introduction of slaves into the District of Columbia, had been enacted by the State of Maryland, a slave State—had been rendered still more stringent by a Whig Legislature in 1833, and a similar law had been passed by other Southern States. The permission asked for was to bring the slaves from Virginia. Congress had no authority to act upon the subject of slavery in the District, though according to Gen. Scott Congress has the constitutional power to abolish slavery therein. To say this vote of Gen. Pierce was practical abolition, was absurd; that the introduction and vote on abolition petions was what Henry Clay had done, time and again; that Gen. Pierce's vote and concurrence in Mr. Pinckney's report in 1836, denying the constitutional right of Congress to interfere with slavery between the States, and against any interference in the District, and the resolution against any action on the reading or printing of abolition petitions, was a conclusive answer to this objection. As to the speeches, Gen. S. read an extract from Mr. Faulkner's speech; referring to the November speech, he says: "If I was a bitter opponent of Franklin Pierce I would feel it due to the truth of history—due to his consistent record in support of Southern institutions, to demand of me as a Southern man to trample under foot the vile and infamous falsehood." After such a declaration from a high-minded Virginia Whig, the public had a right to expect nothing further of this objection. Gen. Saunders then referred to a letter of Foss, recently published under his name, in which he had the impudence to admit that he had acted as the agent of a "Free Mission Society," in the abduction and removal of runaway negroes, and that 5,000 fugitives had been carried from the free States into Canada since the passage of the fugitive-slave law; that if Foss had not been in the penitentiary, he was a felon, and deserved to go there.

Gen. S. having thus answered these objections of Mr. Miller in the most clear and satisfactory way, said he would inquire how Gen. Scott stood before proceeding to other matters. He then referred to Gen. Scott's letters, in which he had distinctly admitted the constitutional power of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, and the duty of Congress, under the Constitution, to *receive*, to *refer*, and to *report* upon abolition petitions—that he was not the owner of slaves—wonder what he has done with those he inherited?—and that he held it to be a "*high moral obligation* upon masters and slaveholding States to meliorate slavery, even to extermination." Thus admitting that he was an emancipationist; that while Gen. Pierce had openly spoken in support of the fugitive-slave law, and with Fillmore, Webster, Cass and others had resisted the tide of opposition to that law, Gen. Scott after its passage had remained perfectly silent, although repeatedly called upon for his opinions. To this was to be added his being in favor of the admission of Canada, and against the annexation of Texas or any Mexican territory. Gen. S. said that whilst Gen. Scott had endeavored to take back and explain what he had written on the subject of the naturalization laws and the veto, he had neither retracted nor even alluded to his opinions in regard to slavery.

As to the objection to Gen. Pierce's vote against the land distribution act of 1841, he, Gen. S., had given the same vote, and he pronounced it the most unjust and unequal measure ever passed by Congress. It gave to each of the new States 500,000 acres of land, and then raised the Tariff above 20 per cent. by which to cut off the old States from ever receiving a cent. This was passed by a Whig Congress, and approved by Gen. Scott.

Gen. S. then proceeded to answer Mr. Miller as to the adoption by the two Conventions of their respective platforms—the manner and vote on their adoption, as well as the nomination of the two candidates. Mr. Miller complained of the nomination having been made by the Democratic Convention before the adoption of the platform, which he said was adopted without discussion and under the gag law of the previous question. Gen. S. read from the journal of the Convention, by which it appeared that a Committe of one Delegate from each State had been appointed on the second day of the Convention, who reported on the morning of the fourth day; that they had agreed upon a platform with great unanimity, and this announcement was made on the ninth ballot. After the nomination of President the Committee made their report, which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed. After the nomination of Vice President the resolutions were taken up, twice read, and the resolution on slavery was loudly cheered, and the reading again called for, and it was again read, when the loud applause was repeated. It was then that the previous question was demanded and ordered. A New York Delegate asked for a division of the question, and Gen. Saunders objected unless it was seconded by the call of some one State; no State Delegation sustained the call, and the resolutions were adopted in as full a Convention as at any time during its sittings. It thus appeared that the resolutions had been agreed on, reported, and ordered to be printed before the nominations, and were passed, a majority of not a single State voting against them. How was it as to the Whig platform?—and as it was the first platform the Whigs had ever adopted, he was disposed to give them all the credit to which they were entitled. The Whig platform was reported upon the second day; and what account does Mr. Pike, a Delegate from Vermont, give of what followed? He says after Mr. Choate and Anderson made speeches in their favor, Mr. Botts also spoke and called the previous question. That he, Mr. Pike, asked to be heard, but that Mr. Botts refused to withdraw the previous question; that he asked for a division of the question, which the Chair overruled, and the resolutions were adopted from "one reading, in a hurried and noisy Convention." Gen. Saunders showed that a majority of the Delegates from Maine, New York, Ohio, and Michigan—Scott free States—voted against the platform; now exclude these free States, giving 78 Electoral votes, or deduct the 66 votes which were given against the platform, and what becomes of Gen. Scott's nomination? From these and other facts it appears most conclusively that Gen. Scott was indebted for his nomination to those who had voted against the Whig platform—that it was a nomination not fit to be made, and not entitled to the support of any Southern man, Whig or Democrat.

There were other matters introduced into the discussion, which is not deemed necessary to mention. After Mr. Miller had spoken his half hour, and Gen. S. rose to rejoin, the Whigs, to their shame be it said, raised their Indian yell and broke up the meeting in confusion. Both parties, however, appeared to be satisfied with the manner in which their speakers acquitted themselves; and if I am not greatly mistaken, the 2d day of November will witness an increased vote by old Franklin for Gen. Pierce over her vote for Gov. Reid.

New Jersey Democratic Convention.

TRENTON, Sept. 15. The Democratic State Convention assembled here to-day, and formed the following electoral ticket: Senatorial, William Wright, of Essex, and Peter D. Vroom, of Mercer. District Electors—Wm. S. Bowen, of Cumberland; George Black, of Burlington; Phineas B. Kennedy, of Warren; Joseph N. Taylor, of Passaic, and Edwin A. Stevens, of Hudson.

There was a large attendance of Democrats from various portions of the State, as well as from Philadelphia.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

ALEXANDER CREECH has received the largest portion of his

Stock of Fancy and Staple dry GOODS,

to which he invites the attention of all who wish to buy handsome and cheap Goods. His stock consists in part of the following:

French Musline de Laine and Merinoes,
American de Laine and Thibet Cloths,
Alboni Plaids, new style, and Prussian Cashmeres,
Alpacas, a large assortment,
English and American Prints, great variety,
Ginghams, Flannels, and Irish Linens,
Jackonette, Swiss, Checked and Talton Muslins,
French Emb'd and Woolen Shawls,
A good assortment of Gloves and Hosiery,
Work'd Collars, Edgings and Insertions,
Lyle and Thread Edgings,
Linencambric Handk's, Diapers, Bonnet-Ribbons, &c., &c.
Bl'k French Cloths and Cassimeres,
Satin, Silk and Cashmere Vestings,
Silk Hand'k. and Italian Cravats,
Tweeds, Sattennettes and Ohio Jeans,
Kerseys, Linseys and Blankets,
Bleach'd and Brown Domestics,
Heavy Ingrain Carpeting and Medium,
Also an assortment of Ready-Made Clothing.

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots & Shoes,

And many other articles not named; all of which he is determined to sell at his usual low prices, and earnestly requests all those in want of new and cheap Goods to give him a call at his stand, three doors above Mr. R. Smith's, where he will be found ready and willing to serve his customers. He returns his sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and surrounding county for past patronage, and hopes to merit the continuance of the same.

Raleigh, Sept. 17, 1852. 89—

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now opening his FALL AND WINTER GOODS at his old stand, consisting in part of

White Welsh and English Flannels,
Twilled and Plain Red do.
Plaid and Plain Linseys, and Marlboro' Stripes,
Red Blankets, from good to superior fine,
8-4 Damask Table Diaper,
Hukaback, Russia, Bird-eyed, and Brown Diaper,
Diaper Twills, by the dozen, Linen Crush,
Irish Linen, Linen, Cambric and Long Lawn,
Bleached and Brown Shirting and Jeans,
12-4 Bleached Shirting, 5-4 Brown Shirting,
Extra Ettrick Osnaburg, very heavy 7-8 wide,
Bed Ticking and Apron Checks,
100 doz. Spool Cotton, White, Bl'k and Col'd.
Black and Assorted Sewing Silks, Stay Bindings,
Tidy and Darning Cotton, bl'k Darning Cotton,
White and bl'k Cotton Hose, Brown and Bleached ½ Hose,
Bl'k and White Silk Hose, bl'k Raw Silk Hose,
Jaconette, Cambric, Plaid, Swiss and Mull Muslins,
Carpeting and Hearth Rugs, Carpet Binding and Drugget. For sale by J. BROWN.

Raleigh, Sept. 21, 1852. 89—

For Farmers and others.

150 PAIR Men's and Boys Heavy Brogans.
Men's and Boy's Kip and Calfskin Shoetees.
Mens' Leather Shoes and Bootees.
Do Goat Bootees and Children's Shoes.
Gunny and Anchor Bagging,
40 Coils Bale Rope, Twine and Shoethread.
Painted and Brass Bound Buckets, Brooms and Brushes.
No. 8, 9, and 10 Cotton Cards, No. 6 Wool Cards.
300 lbs. Cut Nails and Finishing Brads.
Cast, German and Blister Steel.
Collins' and other Axes, Broad Axes and Hatchets.
Ames' Spades, No. 2 and 3, Longhamled Spades.
Kirsey's and Georgia Plains.
100 Twilled and Duffle Blankets, Wool Hats,
J. BROWN,
No 9, Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, September 21st, 1852. 89—

Family Groceries.

WHITE and Brown Clarified Sugar,
Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Old Java, Laguira, and Rio Coffee,
Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Mace, Cloves,
Copperas, Spanish Indigo, Powder, Lead and Shot.
J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, September 21st, 1852. 89—

CHINA, Glass and Earthen Ware, a general assortment, Cut and Plain Glass, White Granite and edged-ware. For sale by J. BROWN.

ROBINSON & Co's., Shoes and Slippers, 250 pairs Mo. and Kid Walking Shoes and Slippers, Ladies, Misses, and Children's Goat Bootees, White Kid Slippers. For sale by J. BROWN.

RALEIGH BOOK-BINDERY,

JNO. H. DeCARTERET & SON, Prop.

J. H. DeC. & SON return their grateful acknowledgements to the public for the liberal patronage which has been extended to them, and respectfully announce that they still continue the business of Book-Binding in all its forms in the City of Raleigh, where it is conducted as heretofore,

OVER THE "NORTH CAROLINA BOOK-STORE."

(*Next Door to the Telegraph Office.*)

The Junior partner having acquired a thorough knowledge of every branch of the business in New York, and having recently visited that City for the purpose of selecting a choice assortment of the newest and best materials, we are now prepared to execute Binding, &c. of every description, in any form, from plain to ornamental.

Blank Books of every description ruled and bound; Newspapers, Music and Periodicals bound to match.

All orders promptly attended to.

☞ A smart, active Boy wanted.

Raleigh, September 1852. 88—4w.

Desirable Residence & Land for Sale.

ON Thursday, the 21st day of October next, I shall offer at public sale, on the premises, by virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me by Mark H. Petway, which is duly recorded in Halifax County Court, the TRACT OF LAND whereon said Petway lately resided, called Oakland.

It has on it a good DWELLING with all necessary out-houses—good Garden, Orchard of Apples, Peaches, and other select fruit trees—good Spring of Water—a healthy and pleasant situation.

Containing 700 acres of Land. 70 or 100 acres of good Low Grounds, on Butter-Wood Creek, lying in the upper part of Halifax County, near the Warren line—adjoining the land of Mrs. Thorne and others, situated about eight miles from the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road. Terms, which will be liberal, will be made known on the day of sale.

Also, at the same time and place, will be sold the CROP made on the Plantation the present year, consisting of corn, fodder, wheat, peas and cotton, Plow Horses, two fine yokes of Oxen, stock of sheep, hogs, and cattle, carriage, carts, Plantation utensils, and many other articles.

J. BUXTON WILLIAMS, *Trustee.*

September 22, 1852. 838—ts.

"THE WINTER IRON WORKS."

OF Montgomery Alabama, respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country to their celebrated Water Moter—the "*Rich Centre-Vent Water Wheel.*", It cannot be excelled for any purpose, or under any head of from one to forty feet. It will run under "back water" better than any other wheel with the same amount of water.

The wheel and monopoly for sale by

J. BEATTIE, Jr., *Agent.*

Yarborough House, Raleigh. 89—1t.

Strayed.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD. I will give the above reward for the return to me of my Horse, that strayed from my Lot in this City, about the 10th instant. He is of a light brown color and of ordinary height, with a white spot on his forehead—his left hind foot turns up—and his back and left shoulder is slightly sore. JOS. WALTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 22, 1852. 86—3t.

Board for Members.

WILLIAM T. BAIN, near the Capitol, would respectfully inform the members of the Legislature, that he will be prepared to accommodate some 12 or 15 of their body with board during the session.

He will endeavor to please and render comfortable all who may patronize him. His charges will be as moderate as the times will admit.

Raleigh, Sept. 1, 1852. 41—tr

MARBLE YARD, RALEIGH, N. C.

Tombs, Monuments, Head-Stones, &c.

THE Subscriber having been North and purchased a large assortment of Italian and American MARBLE for *Monuments, Tombs,* and *Headstones,* and *Hearth, paint stones, slabs* for *Soda Founts, Baker's Slabs,* and Nova Scotia *grindstones.* solicits the patronage of the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country. He invites the citizens to call and see his monuments, tomb and head stones and drafts, or send their orders, which will be punctually attended to.

The subscriber has been in business in this place sixteen years, and you can refer to any of the citizens of Raleigh.

His Marble-Yard is ten minutes' walk from the State House, at the South-East Corner of the Graveyard.

The subscriber has examined the Northern priees, and has no hesitation in saying he can do work on as reasonable terms as any.

WILLIAM STRONACH.

Raleigh, Sept. 6, 1852. 85—1y.

STEAMSHIP LINE.

Between New York and Norfolk, Va. Petersburg, and Richmond.

TWO splendid new Steam Ships, built expressly for the route, are now running.

Steamship CITY OF RICHMOND Z. Mitchell, Commander;

And Steamship CITY OF NORFOLK, James Post, Commander.

One of which leaves New York every Thursday, from Pier 8, East River, at 4 P. M. Returning from Richmond and City Point on Friday, and Norfolk on Saturday of every week.

These vessels are thorough Sea Steamers, very fast, and have splendid accommodations for passengers.

Cabin Passage and Found:

Between New York and Norfolk		$7 00
Do. do.	and City Point or Richmond	8 00
Steerage, do.	do. do.	6 00
Do. do.	do. Norfolk,	5 00

Freight from New York to Richmond, 6 cts. per foot.

Do. to Petersburg and Norfok 7 cts. per foot.

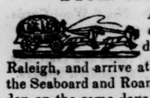
This is as expeditious, the cheapest, and most pleasant route passengers can take to go to New York.

Insurance by these vessels is much lower than by sailing vessels.

JOSIAH WILLS, *Norfolk.*
THOMAS BRANCH, *Petersburg.*
ALFRED S. LEE, *Richmond,*
MAILLER & LORD,
108 *Wall Street, New York.*

April 7, 1852. 43—6m.

From Raleigh to Norfolk.



A line of hacks will leave Sledges on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, on the arrival of the train from Raleigh, and arrive at Weldon in time for the cars of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad; and will leave Weldon on the same days and arrive at Sledges in time for the cars for Raleigh. Fare through from Raleigh to Portsmouth, $8. Through tickets can be obtained of the Agent here, and at Norfolk, and also of the Railroad Agents. W. R. PEPPER, *Agent.*

Raleigh, August 10, 1852. 77—3m.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for *Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms, and Worms:* Also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms, and Worms, are as follows: By the pound 37 cents; or by contract,

7 barrel	Still-cap,	Arms and	Worms,	$400
10 do	do	do	do	485
12 do	do	do	do	525
14 do	do	do	do	585
15 do	do	do	do	615
16 do	do	do	do	650
20 do	do	do	do	695
25 do	do	do	do	750
30 do	do	do	do	850
35 do	do	do	do	900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, fire and burning excepted. His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost, to the purchaser.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

L. B. WALKER,

DEALER IN

Confectionary and Groceries,

MANUFACTURER & WHOLESALE DEALER IN

CANDIES & BREAD, &C.

RALEIGH, N. C.

☞ Orders from a distance promptly attended to—Goods securely packed for any part of the State.

1852. 41—

Strayed,

FROM the subscriber, in Raleigh, about three weeks ago, a black mule, three years old, roached mane, and of ordinary size. When last heard of he was making his way towards Gaston. Satisfactory compensation will be made for such information as will lead to his recovery.

JERE. NIXON.

Raleigh, June 24th, 1852. 66—4t.

NOTICE is hereby given that application willbe made to the next General Assembly for the passage of a law to entitle Tales Jurors and Magistrates who take lists of Taxable property in the County of Sampson to pay for their services; and also to amend the act incorporating the Town of Clinton.

Abgust 30, 1852. 86—1s.

Oils for Painting.

LINSEED, Cotton Seed, and refined Rosin Oil in store and for sale cheap by the barrel or gallon.

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & Co.

April 6, 1852. 44—

Delightful and Useful Books.

MARCO Paul's Voyages and Travels.—In New York—on the Erie Canal—in Maine—in Vermont—in Boston—Springfield Armory, with Illustrations. By Jacob Abbott. For sale by H. D. TURNER.

GOOD NEWS FOR COWS!

L. W. PECK & CO. keep constantly on hand a supply of Cotton-seed and Flax-seed Meal.

Raleigh, March 16, 1853. 37—

Just Received,

AT PROCTER'S, Merchant Tailor, 20 dozen fine Shirts, with and without collars. Also, Linen and Cotton Drawers, a nice article at a low price.

Raleigh, June 11th, 1852. 62—

A BEAUTIFUL assortment of BONNETS, from 50 cents to $7 50. Also, Bonnet Ribbons, Collars, Cuffs, Capes, Kid and Silk Gloves, super. quality.

March 16. EVANS & COOKE. 37—

LACE and Muslin Undersleeves, Chemizetts, Black Silk Lace, Infant Bodies, Dotted Swiss Muslin, White Corded Muslin for Bonnets, Fancy and Jenny Lind Skirting. EVANS & COOKE.

March 16. 37—

"READ THIS."

150 PAIRS of Ladies *Slippers,* manufactured by Robinson & others. 15 Dresses Col'd Silks, Silk Tisues, and Barages; also a few pairs Worked Undersleeves. All of which will be sold at Cost, and no mistake. EVANS & COOK.

Raleigh, June 15th. 1852. 42—

450 PIECES of new and splendid Music received this day at the Music Store.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, May 24th, 1852. 57—

LEATHER FOR SPRING SALES,

At Wholesale and Retail.

WE respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent

Stock of Leather and Findings,

for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles, viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 doz. French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,
Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles, too numerous to mention, at No. 21 Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD,

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.

Petersburg, May 5, 1852. 52—tf.

NOTICE.

AT my mills, (Buena Vista) 7 miles West of Oxford on the road leading from Oxford to Hillsboro', my *Wool Carding Machine and Foundry* are both in successful operation. All those who patronize my machine and wish their wool carded and first rate rolls, must have their wool well washed and picked clean of burrs, &c., one pound of Lard is required to 10 lbs. of wool—the charge for carding will be 7½ cts. per lb., weighing the Rolls, or one fifth pound of wool.

Foundry.

I am now Manufacturing *Ploughs* of various sizes on an improved pattern, and points which will be warranted to last from one to three days longer than any now in use; in fact some say twice as long; also *Tobacco Press and Screws,* both wrought and cast; brass boxes to old Screws, *Shafts and Mills, Mill Gearing,* &c., of all kinds if Patterns are furnished; and any casting required which does not exceed two thousand pounds in weight. All orders for Casting Screws, &c., will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Cash will be paid for old Castings, Brass and Copper; my prices for Castings will be in accordance with Northern prices after adding on freight, &c.

Address Oxford, Granville Co., N. C.

J. H. GOOCH.

May 20th, 1852. 57—w6w.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT.

EDMOND P. GAINE'S PATENT CIRCULAR CONCAVE

Mill Dress.

THE Subscriber would inform the public that he has purchased the rights to sell this PATENT in the State of North Carolina, and would say to those who wish to avail themselves of this great improvement, that he is ready to put upon Mill Burrs and Corn Stones, this NEW PATENT DRESS.

For further information address the subscriber at South Lowell, Orange County, N. C., who will furnish Drafts, Specifications and all the information necessary to use this improvement. The advantage of this patent is to facilitate the grinding, and improve the flour or meal.

It is warranted to grind double as fast as the common dress, and some that have it in use certify three times as fast.

JAMES H. WHITTEN.

July 21, 1852. 928—10t.w.pd.

I have had this Dress put upon my Corn Stones, and can assure the public that it is decidedly a Great Improvement, both in speed and the quality of the meal.

J. A. McMANNEN.

Important to Millers & Mill Owners.

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform those engaged in the Milling Business in N. C., that he keeps constantly on hand, and will supply at the shortest notice, that almost invaluable article

YOUNG'S IMPROVED PATENT SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE.

The only Machine of the kind that has stood the *test* and given satisfaction to the public. It has surplanted every Smut Machine yet offered in the State, more or less of which has been taken down to make room for it. The public need fear no imposition, as there are now some 280 Machines running in N. C.; and I wish to offer no other references than the gentlemen who are using them, whose expectations have been more than realized in their performance. It not only thoroughly cleanses the Wheat of smut, but also purifies it of all other substances, almost to perfection. It takes up but 4 feet square in the Mill, and requires but little power. It is warranted for five years against breaking or wearing out, and also to retain its cleaning qualities for that time.

There are a number of these Machines through which 100,000 bushels of Wheat have been cleaned, and they have never been out of order one day.

There was awarded to it the Premium at the Maryland State Fair, and a Premium with a Silver Medal, at the Fair of the Maryland Institute, at Baltimore, last Fall.

Address the Subscriber at South Lowell Mills, Orange county, N. C. JOHN A. McMANNEN.

December 21, 1850. 15—tf.

General Agency and Commission Business.

THE Subscribers have this day entered into a copartnership under the style of WHITAKER, WHITFIELD & Co., for the purpose of doing a general agency and commission business, and in offering their services to the public in that capacity they flatter themselves that they will be able to give satisfaction to all those who may consign any goods, wares, merchandize or country produce to them, either to sell on commission or forward. As it will be our greatest aim to please, we pledge ourselves to spare no pains in giving general satisfaction. They respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends and the public generally. The store is No. 3, North Water St, Dickinson's Fire-proof building, Wilmington, N. C

JOHN R. WHITAKER,
JAMES W. WHITFIELD,
A. A. B. BOUTHALL.

REFERENCES:—John Dawson, Potter & Kidder, O. G. Parsley, Samuel Beery & Sons, G. R. French, and Ellis & Mitchell.

Wilmington, Jan. 29, 1852. 26—tf.

MRS. WOLTERING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her FALL and WINTER STOCK of FANCY GOODS, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinnersetts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.

Also, GROCERIES of every description. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., which will be sold low for cash.

Just Received, a fresh supply of CONFECTIONARIES.

Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance o the same.

WILHELMINA WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12th, 1851. 90—y.

FALL TRADE, 1852.

Petits, Harris, and Daniell,

No. 23 Nassau St., near the Post Office, New York.

OFFER for *cash* or approved *credit,* a complete assortment of *Silks and Fancy Dry Goods,* now in Store, and arriving by every Steamer.

Consisting in part of *Dress Goods* in every variety *Taffeta, and Satin Ribbons, Fancy Bonnet, and Cape Ribbons,* an elegant assortment, *Black and Fancy Silks, White Goods* of every description, *Laces and Embroideries, Gloves, Mitts, Hosiery, Cravats,* &c., &c.

Merchants from the Country are respectfully invited to examine our Stock.

July 14th, 1852. 71—2m.

Just Arrived.

VOL. VI., English Reports in Law and Equity.

The use of Suns ine, by the authoress of "The Maiden Aunt." "The Story of a Family," &c.

Margaret Cecil, by Cousin Kate.

Women of Christianity, by Julia Kavanagh, author of "Nathile," "Madeline." &c.

Hearts unveiled, or, "I know you would like him," by Sarah Emery Saymore.

Dream Life, a fable of the seasons, by Ike Marvel, author of "Reveries of a Batchelor," "Loignette," &c.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, April 13th, 18[illegible]. 46—

Just Received.

Lot of fine Buckwheat Flour.
8 Barrels of No. 1 Herrings.

Raleigh March 10, 1852. HENRY KEIM

PROSPECTUS OF THE "NORTH CAROLINA DEMOCRAT,"

A Weekly Newspaper proposed to be published at

YANCEYVILLE, N. C.

THE undersigned having purchased the Press, Type, &c., &c., of the "North Carolina Democrat," a weekly newspaper formerly printed at Graham, Alamance county, N. C., propose moving the same to Yanceyville, Caswell county, N. C., and commencing there the republication of that paper, in an enlarged and improved style.

It is hardly necessary to enumerate the considerations which have induced to this. Indeed it seems rather to be wondered at that at this time there is not a Democratic newspaper in the 5th Congressional District.

Be this however, as it may, we have determined to present to the Democrats of the District, (and we now call upon them to rally around and support it,) a newspaper, which, as its names indicates, will be thoroughly imbued with and entirely devoted to Democratic principles and the Democratic cause.

We plant ourselves upon those immutable and immortal principles, laid down by our great political Fathers, Jefferson and Madison, and still more recently expressed in the Resolutions of the Democratic Baltimore Convention, and shall defend, expound and propagate them, with whatever of energy and ability we may possess.

Believing as we do that the election of Gen. Franklin Pierce and Col. W. R. King to the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States, would promote the interest and permanent good of this Union, we shall therefore advocate their election, and use every honorable means in our power to secure the same.

Notwithstanding "The Democrat" will be strictly and truly a Democratic newspaper, yet there will be nothing narrow nor sectional in its course, but on the contrary, it shall be liberal, enlarged and national.

Although "The Democrat" will contain a general summary of the Political news of the day, and the principles of each and all parties, freely and fearlessly discussed, still it will not be to the exclusion of other matter; so far from this, we promise, and hope to make it agreeable to all tastes, as it will contain a variety of reading matter carefully selected.

In short, we will spare no pains to make the "Democrat" an instrutive, agreeable, and useful "Family Newspaper,"—such a one as every man should read himself and make his children read.

In a word, we offer to the public a Political newspaper, not ultra; a Southern paper, not sectional; a Party paper, not one-eyed! But having two good, strong eyes, to look at both sides of every question, and separate Truth from Error—Right from Wrong—Fact from Falsehood.

We offer to the Advertising Public, a medium, which we hope they will appreciate and take advantage of, by extending to it their patronage.

To the Farmers we would say: Your interest shall not be forgotten. You will find in the "Democrat" all information which may concern or be of interest to you. Such as the state of the markets, in this and other places. Also an account of all the recent improvements in Agriculture and the Household Arts, &c.

Finally, we promise the Ladies that their taste will also be remembered, and we will endeavor to "serve up something nice," which will be "seasoned" especially for them.

The Terms of "The Democrat" will be two dollars a year, payable on receipt of the first number,

Promising on our part, to do all we can to make "The Democrat" just what it should be, we hope our friends and the public will give it a warm, hearty, and libers' support.

RUFUS GRAVES,
B. J. LEA.

August 21st, 1852. 936—

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF HAMPDEN SYDNEY COLLEGE, RICHMOND, VA.

The fifteenth annual course of Lectures in this institution will commence on Monday, the 11th of October and continue until the ensuing March.

R. L. BOHANNAN, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

L. W. CHAMBERLAYNE, M. D., Professor, of Materia Medica and Therapentius.

S. MAUPIN, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

CHAS. BELL GIBSON, M. D., Professor of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.

CARTER P. JOHNSON, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

DAVID H. TUCKER, M. D, Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine.

A. E. PETICOLAS, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The study of Practical Anatomy may be prosecuted with the most ample facilities, and at inconsiderable expense.

Clinical Lectures are regularly given at the College Infirmary and Richmond Almshouse.

The Infirmary, under the same roof with the College, and subject to the entire control of the Faculty, is at all times well filled with Medical and Surgical cases, and furnishes peculiar facilities for clinical instruction. Many Surgical operations are performed in presence of the class; and the students being freely admitted to the Wards, enjoy, under the guidance of the Professors, unusual opportunities for becoming familiar with the symptons, diagnosis and treatment of disease.

EXPENSES—Matriculation fee, $5, Professors' fees (aggregate) $105; Demonstrator's fee $10; Graduation fee $25.

The price of board, including fuel, lights and servants attendance is usually $3 to 3 50 per week.

The Catalogue, &c., containing fuller information concerning the Institution, will be forwarded to those applying for it, or specific enquiries will be answered by letter. S. MAUPIN, M. D.

Dean of the Faculty.

Richmond, July 13, 1852. 73—$5er.

PETERSBURG CLOTHING BAZAAR.

THE subscribers having purchased the entire interest of N. Perry in the above celebrated establishment, respectfully announce to the citizens of North Carolina that they intend to relax no effort to retain the liberal patronage heretofore received from the numerous customers of the Bazaar in the Old North State.

Manufacturing as we do all our own clothing, and one of the firm being constantly in the market, thus having facilities for purchasing our cloths, cassameres, &c. at first hands, and consequently at the lowest rates, we are enabled to compete in prices with Northern houses, while our garments in point of style and workmanship, are not excelled by those of any other house in the State.

It is unnecessary to enumerate the articles of which our stock is composed; suffice it to say that in our rooms may be found every thing pertaining to men's wear, and furnishing goods of the most recent style and in great variety.

Our Custom Department,

Is constantly supplied with the most desirable goods, and those preferring their garments made to order, can here find a large assortment to select from, and with an efficient force of workmen we can get up a single garment or an entire suit at very short notice. A good fit and perfect satisfaction guarantied in every instance.

Our Wholesale Rooms.

Merchants visiting the City should not fail to look through our stock, as we have opened an exclusive Wholesale Room, and manufacture largely, expressly for this branch of our trade.

A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
(Successors to N. PERRY.)

Petersburg, Virginia, May 5th, 1852. 52—

N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company,

OFFICE RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years tor 3ds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN,

Secretary.

April 28, 1850. 51—

Baltimore Piano Manufactory.

Important Improvement.—Etastic Universal Touch

WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first-rate Instrument—one that Ladie's can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time; to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. Scott's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the City among the first critics of art and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. WISE & BRO.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, Agent.

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1850. 20—6m.

NOVELTY WORKS,

WEST ST., RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA,

SILAS BURNS, PROPRIETOR,

BUILDER OF

Steam Engines & General Machinist.

THE above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.

Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.

The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:

AUBRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.

Mr. SILAS BURNS,

Dear Sir: Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot in 3½ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes two many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c.,

JONES & BARBEE.

June 2, 1852. 59—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company has been in successful operation for more than five years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500 000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is nearly Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year.

DIRECTORS:

Jos. G. B. Roulhac, C. W. D. Hutchings, Richard Smith, John Primrose, Henry D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoy Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, John Cox, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph H. Pool, Elizabeth City, Michael Brown, Salisbury, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, A. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and H. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY:

J. G. B. Roulhac, President,
Henry D. Turner, Vice President,
Richard Smith, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.
S. W. Whiting, Richard Smith, John Primrose, } Executive Committee.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, June 21, 1852. 21—

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.,

ARE now receiving large additions to their stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals

PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS,

Window Glass, Perfumery, &c, &c

from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.

Raleigh, April 28. 1851. 94—

MILTON FACTORY AND MILL.

J. B. BARRETT & J. D. NEWSOM, Having purchased Mr. Thomas W. Holden's interest in the Milton Cotton Factory and Mills Lands, Tenements, and debts due the Firm c. Barrett, Newsom & Holden, will continue the Manufacturing and Milling business.

They are now putting in operation a set of Woolen Machinery, for the purpose of manufacturing

WOOLEN GOODS,

and will also have two good CARDING MACHINES in order the ensuing season, which will not only afford a market for the sale of Wool, but enable planters to get

Domestic Woolens, Cotton Goods,

and also Wool Rolls of the first quality.

They have in their employment the most experienced mechanics, and will endeavor to merit public patronage.

BARRETT & NEWSOM.

Milton, March 25, 1851. 41—tf.

HENRY KIEM'S

North of Yarbrough's and opposite Lawrence's Hotel

RALEIGH, N. C.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale at the lowest cash prices, the following articles, to-wit:

3 Barrels of Mackerel,
2 do. New Lard,
4 do. Irish Potatoes,
6 do. Assorted Crackers,
2 do. Pulverized Sugar,
3 do. Clarified do.
2 do. Crushed do.
800 lbs. Goshen Butter,
800 " Cheese,
Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
5000 Black Principe Cegars, Regalia, Havana, &c. &c. &c. &c.

January 2, 1852. 18—tf.

$25 **REWARD.** Ranaway from the Subscriber, in the early part of May last, a Mulatto Boy, by the name of LEWIS. He is about twenty years old, has a small scar on his right cheek, has straight hair, when spoken to has a down look, is about five feet ten inches high. The only clothing recollected that he took away with him was a checked coat.

I have understood he has been seen some where on the Central Rail Road, and think it probable he passes for a free man, and has by some means procured free papers. I will give the above reward of twenty-five dollars to any person who will deliver him to me, or secure him in any jail so that I get him again.

JOSHUA PERRY.

Franklin County, N. C. } July 16, 1852. } 929—w6w.

GENERAL AGENCY.

THE undersigned offers his services as Agent for the transaction of any business in the City of Raleigh, at the Public Departments, the Banks, Insurance Offices, &c.

He may be found at the office of the Secretary of State. All letters addressed to him will be promptly attended to, and his charges will be moderate and satisfactory. RUFUS H. PAGE.

REFERENCES:

Gov. D. S. Reid, Wm. Hill, *Sec'y. State,* D. W. Courts *Pub. Treas.* Wm. J. Clarke, *Comp'l. of State,* E B. Freeman, *Clerk Sup. Court,* Geo. W. Mordecai *Prest. of Bank of the State,* Wm. H. Jones, *Cash'r Bank of Cape Fear,* W. W. Vass, *Treas. R. & G. R. R.*

Raleigh, Dec., 18, 1851. 14—tf

JOB PRINTING,

Done with neatness and despatch at this Office.

SEA BATHING, HYGEIA HOTEL, OLD POINT COMFORT, VA.

THIS large and magnificent Establishment having been recently purchased by the Subscribers, to which they have at very great expense made extensive additions and alterations, is now open for Visitors.

Surrounded entirely by Salt Water, it affords every facility for *Sea Bathing,* and offers great inducements to the Traveller in pursuit of health or pleasure. Situated directly on the Bay and in view of the Ocean, presents a most magnificent prospect, while the Fort, the largest Military Work in our Country, affords to the Visitor beautiful *Promenades,* and various sources of interest. There are large and well arranged *Bath Houses,* with *Hot* and *Shower Baths* open at all times, and a fine Surf for those who prefer the open Sea. The great benefits resulting from Sea Bathing, and the Sea Breeze, are becoming daily more known and appreciated.

No place can be more healthy, or possess a *finer climate* than this, *through the entire Summer and Fall Months.* Fever and Ague, and Bilious Fevers are entirely unknown. Our *Drinking Water* is not excelled by any, *even in the Mountain Region.*

We have a find *Band of Music,* and a *Ball Room,* which for beauty and magnificence is unsurpassed in our Country, open every evening, Free of Charge. New and extensive Bowling Alleys, Billiard Saloons, and a Pistol Gallery were erected the past season.

The Hotel is complete in all its arrangements: active and efficient Assistants have been procured, and no exertion will be spared to render it, in all respects, the most agreeable and interesting resort in the whole country.

The Steamers from Norfolk, Richmond, Petersburg, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York, land Passengers daily.

TERMS. Board, per day, $2 00; by the week, at the rate of $1 75 per day; persons staying a month, or over, $1 50 per day. Children and Servants half price.

No Charge for Baths, to Guests of the House, except for Warm Baths; others than Guests, 25 cents each.

No Charge for Omnibus. No Charge for Porterage.

The Omnibus and Baggage Wagons are always in attendance on arrival of the Boats.

Letters for visitors should be addressed to the "Hygeia Hotel."

J. P. REYNOLDS & CO., Proprietors.

May 24th, 1852. 57—

FOR THE NORTHERN CITIES BY The Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad.

THE PUBLIC are informed that the Seaboard and Roanoke Rail Road Company have completed their new bridge across Roanoke River at Weldon, and are now prepared to transport passengers and freight from Weldon to Portsmouth and Norfolk, and the Northern cities promptly and with dispatch.

The Cars leave Weldon daily at 3 1-2 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Portsmouth by 7 o'clock, P. M., in time to connect with one of the Chesapeake Bay Steamers, HERALD, GEORGIA OR NORTH CAROLINA, for Baltimore, and arrive at Baltimore early next morning, in time to connect with the morning train that leaves for Philadelphia and New York.

By this comfortable and agreeable route, Passengers leaving Wilmington in the morning train, will arrive early the next morning at Baltimore, and reach New York the same evening, without loss of sleep, and with but one change of person and baggage between Weldon and Baltimore, and avoid entirely night travelling on Rail Roads. To render this route worthy of the travelling public, the company have employed careful and responsible baggage agents, who check all baggage at Weldon through to Baltimore, consequently the traveller has no further trouble with his baggage until he reaches Baltimore.

The Chesapeake Bay Steamers also stop at OLD POINT, to land and receive Passengers, and Passengers who leave Weldon at 3 1-2 o'clock, P. M., arrive at Old Point the same evening.

An arrangement has been entered into, by the different Rail Road and Steamboat Companies, by which the same Through Ticket issued at Charleston, will leave it optionary with the traveller to take either route at Weldon.

An accommodation train leaves Weldon every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings for Portsmouth, Norfolk and OLD POINT COMFORT. Passengers by either train for Old Point, will reach Old Point the same evening.

For THROUGH TICKETS to Baltimore and New York, and any other information desired, enquire of the Agent at Weldon.

E. N. PETERSON, Agent.

Office Seaboard & R. R. R. Co., Weldon, N. C., May 28th, 1852. 922—1tw 3m

NEW BOOKS.

LIFE and Correspondence of Lord Jeffrey, by Lord Cockburn, one of the Judges of the Court of Session in Scotland.

Annual of Scientific Discovery; or Year-Book of Facts in Science and art for 1852.

The Power of Christian Benevolence illustrated in the Life and Labors of Mary Lyon.

Austria in 1848-'49, containing a full account of the Revolution in Hungary, and Historical Sketches of the Austrian Government and Provinces of the Empire, by Wm. H. Stiles, Late Charge D'Affairs of the U. S. at Court of Vienna.

The Constitutions of the several States of the Union and United States, including the Declaration of Independence and articles of Confederation.

Horse-Shoe Robinson, a tale of the tory ascendency, by Jno. P. Kennedy, author of the "Swallow Barn," 1 vol. 2 vo., uniform with the Swallow Barn.

Courtesy, Manners and Habits, by George Winfred Hervey.

Works of Daniel Webster, 5 vols. 8 vo.

The Works of Stephen Olin, D. D., LLD., Late President of the Wesleyan University, containing Sermons and Sketches.

Hand Book of the English language, by R. G. Latham M. D., F. R. S.

Queechy, by the author of the 'Wide, Wide World.'

Pyrmhurst, his Wanderings and ways of thinking, by Donald McLeod.

Romanism at Home; Kirwan's Letters to Chief Justice Taney. Brace's Hungary in 1851.

Lady Pfeiffer's voyage round the World.

Norris's Hand Book for Locomotive Engineers and Machinists. Poems by Matilda.

Ban Gauthier's Book of Ballads.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh N. C., June 9th, 1852. 63—

FR. MAHLER'S CHEAP STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to his customers and Town friends, that he has removed from the Depot to "Locust-shade," opposite the Capitol. Thankful for past favors, he flatters himself that the public will encourage him at his new stand with the same confidence as shown him heretofore; wherefrom he pledges himself that the prices and qualities of his goods shall prove satisfactory to all that will honor him with a call.

He keeps constantly on hand a fine assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES, as well as CONFECTIONARIES, CIGARS, FRUITS, NUTS, and a choice selection of FANCY ARTICLES and CROCKERY WARE.

FR. MAHLER.

Raleigh, June 8th, 1852. 62—

Readable Books.

POPULAR library of the best authors, books which quicken the intelligence of youth, delight age, decorate prosperity, shelter and solace us in adversity, bring enjoyment at home, befriend us out of doors, pass the night with us, travel with us, go into the country with us.—*Cicero.*

1. Essays from the London Times, a collection of personal and historical Sketches. 2. The Yellowplush Papers, by W. M. Thackeray. 3. The Maiden and Married Life of Mary Powell, afterwards Mistress Milton. 4, 5. Travels in Tartary, Thibet, and China, in 1844-'45, by M. Huc, Missionary Priest, 2 vols. 6 Gaieties and Gravities, by Horace Smith, one of the Authors of the "Rejected Addresses." 7, 8. The Paris Sketch Book, by W. M. Thackeray, 2 vols. 8vo. 9, 10. Little Pedlington and the Pedlingtonians, by John Poole, Author of "Paul Pry."

For sale at the North-Carolina Book-Store by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, May 21st, 1852. 58—

The North-Carolina Executor,

CONTAINING the Statutes and Common Law of this State, together with the decisions of the Supreme Court, and all the necessary forms, precedents, &c., &c.

Intended as a safe Guide to Executors and Administrators.

With which is necessarily connected the kindred subjects of Wills, Legacies, Dower, and other Provisions for Widows, Distribution of Estate, Descent of Land, Partition, Guardianship, &c., by Benjamin Swaim.

For sale at the North-Carolina Book-Store by

H. D. TURNER.

May 13, 1852. 51—

Debates in N. C. Convention.

PROCEEDINGS and Debates of the Convention of North Carolina, called to amend the Constitution of the State; which assembled at Raleigh, June 4th, 1835.

To which are subjoined the Convention Act, and the Amendments to the Constitution; together with the votes of the People. Also, the Journals of the N. C. Convention. For Sale at the N. C. Bookstore by

H. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, June 29th, 1852. 67—

FOR SALE,

(On liberal terms, that cannot fail to be satisfactory, the Proprietor having made arrangements for moving to Texas. *Possession given at any time from date to next Christmas.*)

The well known and Favorably Situated

LITTLE YADKIN HOTEL ESTATE,

IN STOKES COUNTY, N. C.

CONSISTING of 1000 (one thousand) acres, more or less, well watered by never-failing streams and perpetual springs—about 300 (three hundred) acres thereof being now under a high state of cultivation—150 (one hundred and fifty) being rich bottom, on the East prong of the Little Yakin River; the remainder, 700 (seven hundred) acres, being heavily timbered and classed amongst the best land in this or any other region of country for raising the most choice qualities of CURING TOBACCO, from 800 to 1000 pounds of which to the acre may be produced thereon, worth, in the Tobacco house, the moment it is cured, from $50 to $150 the thousand weight, cash in hand.

The Improvements on the Estate are as follows:

A commodious two-story Tavern, with Kitchen, Cellar, &c., a Framed Store, where a general assortment of Goods have been kept for sale for years, a Lumber-house for the storage of bulky and heavy articles, a Blacksmith Shop, with an excellent run of travelling and regular custom, Tan Yard, with 18 vats—Bark Mill—full set of Tools, and